DILET SOAP.

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PIRNE AERTE

MEROY & CO,

ION SALE .

State-st.,

abash-av.,

Residence at Auction. mber Sets,

tery, Stoves,

pt. 27, at 10 o'clock,

hamber Suits,

n Furniture, Crockers

BOY & CO., Auct'rs.

ing, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, Bar. Heating, Cooking, everybody. Sale unre-

SON, POMEROY & CO.

AUCTION SALE

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& Slippers

NES of STAND.

INTER WEAR,

vited to inspect.

at 9% o'clock, at our

ERS & CO.

CTION SALE

RADE BALE

RS & CO., Anotions

CLAPP.

AY,

at 10 o'clock, shar 13 & 85 Wabash-av.

NYA & CO., t., upstairs. SALE OF L RUBBERS

we shall close out to ok of a Bankrup; should be be be be be be be

11

SHOES,

KADE

ORE & CO.,

TES.

ana-av.,

PETS,

is morning, 7 p. m.

AUCTION SALE.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELBY, Etc.

GREAT SLAUGHTER

OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORT-MENT OF DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c., EVER OFFERED

POSITIVE CLOSING-OUT OF RETAIL STOCK FOUR DAYS ONLY.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

"TO-DAY."

Field, Leiter & Co. OUR GRAND

FALL & WINTER GOODS

The display this year will excel any previous one! and we invite all to inspect the many elegant and tasty things

FOREIGN NOVELTIES

Which we will exhibit, they being the choicest lines of

GARMENTS! FURS! DRY GOODS! CARPETS! UPHOLSTERY!

FINANCIAL. The National Life-Insurance Co. of U. S. of A.

CAPITAL STOCK FOR SALE.

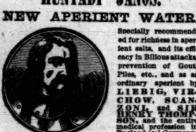
pected all proposals submitted for the purchase of the aforesaid capital Stock and directed the Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Co., of Chicago, Ill., a again advertise its asie, the understaned by virtue of said order hereby invites for thirty days proposals for the purchase in lots of any amount of the whole Capita Stock of the NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO. 100 Per share, all owned by the Republic Coded up, the said of this agric. Whose businessed. The NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO. 100 Per share, all owned by the Republic Coded up, the said of this agric. Whose businessed. The NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO. 100 Per share, all owned by the Republic Coded up, the said of this agric. Whose businessed. The NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO. II. whose businessed. The NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO. Capital Company will be furnished on application to the undersigned to persons interested and destring information in regard thereto, for the purcose of bidding for said Company will be furnished on application to the undersigned to persons interested and destring information in regard hereto, for the purcose of bidding for said smarted. Proposals for National Codes and Proposals for the undersigned, to be submitted by him morned to the Court for its action at the end of the antiersigned, to be submitted by him the company of the court for its action at the end of the court for its action at the end of the court for its action at the end of the Control of the AMER, Receiver, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1877.

FIDELITY BANK DEPOSITS cents on the dollar, vis.: 15 per cent in per cent in unincumbered Real Estate: LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce

GENERAL NOTICES. A CARD

undersigned, the Directors of the Chicago France, beg leave to announce that a Benefit Concert of casian Military Band and Madama Marie Salvett e held at McCornick's Hall on Friday, Sept. 28, for the benefit of the German American Semi-Hosting for a large attendance. Hoping for a large attendance, we sign, re-ting the sign of the s

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY. HUNYADI JANOS.



LIEBIG, VIE CHOW. SCAN

DR. J. MARION SIMS, New York. "As a laxa-stive, I prefer it to every other mineral wa-DE. JAMES R. WOOD, New York, "Certain, DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, New York. "The most pleasant and efficient of all purgative DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, New York. "The most prompt and most efficient; specially

direction, is seen characteristic and unpreasant than any other."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE, New York. "Preferred to any other laxative."

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

Every genuine bottle bears the name of The Apolinaris Co. (limited), London. Inaris Co. (limited), London.

PREID'K DE BARY & CO.,

11 & 43 Warren-st., New York,

Sole Agents for United States and Canada.

POE SALE BY DEALERS, GROCERS, AND

DEUGGIFFS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

CHICAGO INTED COATE TIAICU-SIVIC

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN The public are reminded that by means of the collection as arranged in successive epochs in the BRIC-A-BRAC

MOSQUITO BARS.

Bars and Canopies

OFFERED AT LESS THAN

COST to close out a large lot. Attention invited to our firstclass stock of CARPETS, FUR-NITURE, WALL PAPER and GENERAL HOUSE-FUR-NISHING GOODS at decided bargains.

CHICAGO CARPET CO. 233 STATE-ST.,

Old Stand of ALLEN, MACKEY & CO.

Business Fancy Cassimeres... \$25 Fancy Cassimeres... \$20 Fancy Cassimeres... \$

THENS

Pine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-ples. Opers and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-pes, Barouncters, &c. JEAN DRAWERS.

Keep's Jean Drawers.

Will OPEN and place on sale this day, the following bargains in Black and Colored Silks, Dress Goods, etc., comprising all the leading NEW FALL SHADES.

COLORED

150 PIECES AT \$1.00 PER YARD. This quality is an excellent Dress Silk, and good value at

\$1.25.

220 PIECES AT \$1.25,

19 INCHES WIDE. A
very durable quality—a
superior Gros Grain Silk

"But the jury adjourns Saturday, which is the end of the term."

"If that be so," he responded, "I must see them again," and with this he departed for the "bee-hive" in great haste.

The next seen of Mr. Ward he was again climbing the steps leading to the jury-room, and beneath his arm he carried a package of books and papers, which may at one time have been more valuable than they are to-day,—that --heavy weight, and fine 136 PIECES AT \$1.60.

Heavy Gros Grain, fully 24 inches wide, and equal to a Silk we sold last season at \$2.25.

Guinet's Reliable Black Silks. Attractive Bargains of the Season!

At \$1.10 Gros Grain Silks formerly at \$1.25 At \$1.25 Gros Grain Silks formerly at \$1.50 At \$1.50 Gros Grain Silks formerly at \$2.00 At \$1.75 Gros Grain Silks formerly at \$2.50 At \$2.00 Gros Grain Silks formerly at \$3.00

MOSQUITO DRESS GOODS.

We are daily receiving Novelties in

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

comprising the products of French, English, German, and Domestic Fabrics, in all the New and Stylish Shades, forming the most tastefully selected stock ever brought to this market. Prices remarkably low.

N. B.--Just opened, fine linesofFLAKEGOODS at 10, 121, 25, 371, and 50c. Special attention is called to a line of 6-4 BOURETTE heavy Dress Goods, in all the new colorings, at \$1.50, regular price \$2.25.

121 & 123 State-st. BRANCH, Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

> MISCELLANEOUS. MINERS!

BEHIND THE BARS

Sydney Myers Indicted by the Grand Jury for Embezzlement.

Arrested, Brought into Court and Committed Pending Fixing Bail.

He Is Not Disheartened, for His Dreams Are Dreams of Peace.

His Only Care Is for His Many Depositors, and Not for His Position.

Receiver Turpin Files His Bond and Takes Possession of the Fidelity.

John C. Haines Unbosoms Himself and Explains His Assets.

The Legal Status of State Banks from a Constitutional

Standpoint.

How Two Prominent Politicians Endeavored to Prop the Bee-

Hive. THE BEE-HIVE.

SYDNEY MYERS.

from the bank lately presided over by Sydney Myers, it appeared later, was in response to an invitation from the Grand Jury for him to come over and tell what he knew about the gilded up to a few days ago, was in safe keeping. He appeared before the jury about 11 o'clock, and held a very short conference, and upon emerging from the presence of the inquisitors appeared considerably nonplussed. "I have told peared considerably nonplussed. "I have told them nothing," he said, "for the reason that I knew nothing to tell."

"Well, I told them something, but nothing of a criminating character, for I knew nothing."
"Then you do not think it possible to indict Myers, or any of the bank attaches, on what you have told?"

"Do you understand that you will be wanted

books and papers, which may at one time have been more valuable than they are to-day,—that is, on their face. They proved to be a part of the assets of the defunct bank, and were speedily brought to the attention of the jury. Just what they showed was past finding out, but subsequent developments demonstrated that their importance as affecting the kimples—the robust owner of many fire-proof cells—had been underestimated. He had scarcely escaped the atmosphere of the building, which is tainted with "rings" and robbery, before the jury appeared in court and handed to the clerk a batch of documents. One of these documents, upon inquiry, proved to be an

and decidedly emphatic response, after which the usual examination to which prisoners are subjected was gone through with. The banker was first put upon the platform where heights are taken, and the measure showed that his height is five feet two and three-quarter inches. Next he was put upon the scales, and the beam balanced at 189 pounds. He was then brought to the counter again, when the following questions and answers followed:

The Clerk—Let me see your teeth!

Mr. Myers (opening his mouth and displaying a sound and even set)—They are sound, sir.

The Clerk—Any marks on your hands!

Mr. Myers (slapping his hands upon the book before him as if angered by the impertinence of the question)—I believe not.

The Clerk—Place of birth!

Mr. Myers—New York.

The Clerk—Marce of birth!

Mr. Myers—New York.

BEHIND THE BARS. of the cell. A pair of gaiters cumbered the ground. All that was visible, therefore, of Mr. Sydney Myers, the would-be little martyr of modern times, as he lay spread out on his miserable cot, was a portion of his face, a wide ex-

Eloquent silence for the space of one minuts.

"I have nothing to say, sir, at this time.

There are assets that would run away were I to
open my routh and say what I could. I am
here in obedience to the law,—the majesty of
the whole people of the great State of Illinois.
When I go before the Court which represents
that sovereign power, I will say what I have to
say. Not until then."

"I suppose you are aware of the charge
against you?" ventured the reporter.

"I know nothing about it."

against you?" ventured the reporter.

"I know nothing about it."

"Well, sir, the charge is that you embezzled \$200,000 from the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank and—"

"Two hundred thousand dollars!"

"Yes, sir. It appears further that there was only one witness against you,—Mr. Ward, the Receiver."

More eloquent silence. This time it lasted about thirty seconds.

"Two hundred thousand dollars! Why, my dear sir, I haven't enough money to buy my supper with. I have esten nothing since morning, and would have gone to sleep supperless had it not been for the kindness of two friends, who came in here to see me and asked me if I wanted anything. 'No,' said I; 'I'm perfectly happy.' 'Have you had your supper yet!' they asked. 'No,' said I, 'but I don't want any.' 'Oh! you'd better have something,' said they; 'let us go out and get something for you.' Well, I told them I thought an oyster stew would be the best thing I could eat; it would make me sleep better. I always sleep well. My conscience is easy, and my

DERAMS ARE-DREAMS OF FRACE.

bery, before the cierk a bate of documents. One of these documents, upon inquiry, proved to be an accordance of the complex of

happy under the circumstances, aithough it were quite possible his happiness was feigned, and still more possible that the trouble with him was just what many people had long suppeted, viz.: that his head was turned.

"He has been through too much excitement lately," said one of the gentlemen, "and it's my opinion it has thrown him off his mental balance."

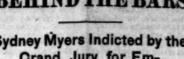
And then the gentleman proceeded to pick out instances in Mr. Myrer' conversation with him and his friend piwhich went far to confirm this opinion; no farther, however, than the beelive man's rattling, incoherent talk in the above interview.

The more that is learned of Myers and his bee-hive the more mysteriously the whole affair grows. When he came into Court yesterday he affected a pauperish condition which raised some suspicion by insisting that he was unable to employ counsel, and asking that counsel be assigned him, etc., while the facts are, as gleaned last night, that be had not only been anticipating the trouble into which he has been plunged, but had actually employed attorneys and given his case into their hands. His sudden arrest is the only reason why they were not on hand. He was visited by one of thee in jail at a late hour in the evening, and the whole situation was talked over. A reporter subsequently saw the attorney, Mr. Trude, who, white he would divuge very little as affecting his client, innocently said that the had been sent by Myers before his arrest yesterday to Emery A. Storrs to employ him to assist, and had practically retained him. This will place Mr. Myers in an unenviable position this morning if brought to the notice of the Court in fixing his bail. Mr. Trude says Myers can and will give bail, however, and did not appear to be much concerned as to the amount that might be required.

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



cuito, a Director in the Chicago racific Railroad, and a firm friend supporter of Sydney Myers and his financestrums, dropped into the railroad office St. Clark street. He had wealth in his ta, of the kind which he wants showered the country in allopathic doses. In other a, he bore superfluous greenbacks on his n. There were clerks in the office—four em. Now, what does the fillustribures of the rag-baby do but go to of these clerks, and ask them if they didn't to deposit \$2 apiece in the "bee-hipe" such of those young man said "Mo": they know as they did. "But here," said Mr. a, is "\$3, bright and crisp, freish from the nament printing-press; take it, boys, the blessing of the noble army of backers go with you and it. it, my boys, as a gift from the President of the Cook County Green, 20th. —and deposit it to your credit in that to as they were advised. Thus were the of deposits increased by \$8—good dollars—paper kind, and the boys got their value-sa-books.

O happened that on the same day David and, who is a candidate for County arer, also planked down \$5, which went to the amount of honey in the hive. David the amount of their depositions, and the hands of the proper contains space for the names of depositors.

cited the fact that on the downward road, cited the fact that on that very day he had opened several—very many—new accounts, and that the thing was just "a regular old boomer," and nothing less. And the papers, willing to give Sydney the benefit of his new deposits, wrote him up. The truth of the whole matter leaked out yesterday, and now there are persons mean enough to say that George S. Bowen, and David Hammond, and Syd Myers were working into each other's hands. David, it is laid, wanted votes, Myers wanted deposits, Bowen wanted to help Myers, so they fixed up the scheme, "swelled" the amount of deposits, renewed the public faith, then somewhat on the wane, in the aforesaid bee-hive, and David sat him down and counted on Sid's support and Bowen's support when his name should be submitted for the suffrages of the people of Cook County for the office of County Treasurer a month or more hence.

"Anything new to-day "y said a reporter yesterday to the Receiver of the bee-hive.
"Anything new to-day "y said a reporter yesterday to the Receiver of the bee-hive.
"Not a thing," replied Mr. Ward; "I am still at work."

"Have you discovered any more assets !"

"I am not at liberty to tell you what I have

"Not a thing," replied Mr. Ward; "I am still at work."

"Have you discovered any more assets !"

"I am not at liberty to tell you what I have found, as collections might be interfered with by the publication."

"When will you be able to make a report!"

"I can't tell you really. Things are mixed, and I have a great deal of digging to do yet."

So far as can be ascertained, only about \$35,000 of available assets have been discovered, but more are likely to be found. At least this is the opinion of Mr. Henry Slegfried, the former Cashier, who knows a good deal about the bank's affairs, and is aiding Mr. Ward in his work.

THE OTHER SAVINGS.

THE FIDELITY.

RECRIVER TURPIN FILES HIS BOND.

The new Receiver, Dr. V. A. Turpin, was ready yesterday morning with his bond, and it was duly presented to Judge Moore and approved. Mr. Ritchcock, his attorney, said the bondsmen were in court ready to qualify if it

with the gentlemen who had signed the bond, be thought the bond would be sufficient, was ready, however, to give any attorneys no desired an opportunity to examine them. Mr. Jewett, on behalf of the bank, and essrs. H. B. Hurd, O. K. A. Hutchiuson, G.

Messrs. H. B. Hurd, O. K. A. Hutchiuson, G. W. Plummer, and others, representing the stock-holders or depositors, were present, and all expressed themselves as satisfied.

Mr. Hitchcock then presented the formal order appointing Dr. Turpin Receiver, which rives the usual powers of Receiver in a court of chancery, and authorizes him to take possession of all the assets of the bank, prosecute and defend suits, etc. The Judge directed it to be mended so as to direct the Receiver to make his first report as soon as possible on the assets of the Company, and thereafter to make reports of the Company, and thereafter to make reports on the conder was then filed.

The following is a copy of the bond, no

following is a copy of the bond, no and no more explicit than it it were for

chancery side thereof, wherein Albert A. Johnson and Mary Ahee Johnson are complainants, and the Pidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, a corporation organized under the laws of said State of Illiuois, is defendant, it was among other things ordered that the above-bounden V. A. Turpin be appointed Receiver of all the estate and effects, property, equitable interests, and things in action of said Pidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, and that he be vested with all the powers of a Receiver in chancery upon the filing of his bond for the faithful performance of his duties as such Receiver, in the penal sum of \$600.000.

Now, if said V. A. Turpin shall duly account for what shall come to his hands or control as said Receiver, and pay and apply the same from time to time as he may be directed by said Court, and obey all such orders as said Court may make in relation to said trust, and in all respects faithfully discharge the duties of said trust, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of September, A. D. 1877.

Pr. V. A. Turpin reached the bank about halfpast 10 yesterday morning, having come thither by an almost direct route from Judge Moore's court-room. He was accompanied by a young gentieman whom he introduced as Mr. Sherman, his assistant. Just inside the inner gate of the safety Depository, and then entered the low door leading from the vaults into the bank proper. Mr. Haines' desk was apparently set apart for his special accommodation, and at that substantial piece of furniture he seated himself and looked around on the magnificent banking room about him. Mr. Charles J. Haines, the

ay. Mr. Sherman looked into the books some-rhat, and raceived considerable assistance from ir. Charles J. Haines, who will be retained to selp the Receiver close up the bank. Nothing was done, however, towards making a state-nent, except what is involved in the mere act of gesting the run of the books, which is a pre-aratory step to the other work. This morning-he Receiver and his assistants will get down to be business of scheduling, and a report may e made before the week is out. As to the cash on hand, Mr. McAuley, the aying teller, said yesterday he thought it could to be far from 366,000, exclusive of a few thod-ud dollars deposited in other banks here and sewhere. Mr. McAuley has about \$300 to furn zer to the Receiver-sthe balance of the money, realshed him to meet the daily run.

proper officers.

The paper contains space for the names of depositors, the amount of their deposite, and the amount of stock they propose to take, and it will be generally circulated for the purpose of getting as many signatures as possible. The draft of the agreement was drawn up by Mr. Jewett, who, with many others, thinks the plan entirely feasible, and, provided a majority are in favor of it, the very best thing the depositors can do to reasuscitate the bank and put it on a

TOHN C. HAINES.

HIS EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION.

Yesterday's News contained a long interview with Mr. Haines, in which he recited the origin of the bank, the nature of its investments, the depreciation thereon, and many other points of more or less interest. In many respects Tar Tribune's account, published in Tuesday's issue, gathered from other sources, tallies quite elegating that the critical sources of information. closely with the original source of information.

On some few points Mr. Haines takes exceptions. The following excerpts are the only ones

containing new matter:

"What is your idea of the value of the assets, and how much do you think the bank will pay the denominers?"

and how much do you think the bank will pay the depositors?"

"Well, sir, you could not ask me a question more difficult to answer. If you had asked me to describe to you minutely every security held by the bank piece by piece, it would be very easy, but as to vaiues, opinions differ so radically nowadays that my estimate would be worth no more, and perhaps not so much, as any other man's. And if I should place my figures upon the real estate, I have no doubt you could walk right out in the street and find a dozen shrewur real estate men who would say it was too high, while another dozen, equally shrewd, would say it was too low. You must see the difficulties in such a case. Without any data before me for the purpose of figuring, I have assumed the following estimates to be substantially correct. I may be mistaken, but my judgment is that it is too low rather than too high:

Bank huilding, estimated.

10,000 20,000

SOUTH CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.

"What about the bank's investment in South resented. The facts in the case are just these. James H. Bowen came to us for a loan of \$100,000, and offered as security something like 420 acres of South Chicago land. I had that security examined with the utmost care. We were so particular about it that we had two written valuations made. One of them was made by John B. Calhoun and John R. Horrie, and one other equally prominent man, whose name I can't remember, but it appears on the valuation now in the bank. These men largreed that the land was worth \$350,000. I was not satisfied; I thought it was too high, and some time afterward Mr. J. H. Rees made a second valuation; he put the ground at \$207,000. We them made the loan. Afterwards about 120 acres were added, and we increased the loan \$00,000. We afterwards foreclosed and took the land. So now the bank holds about \$40 acres, which has cost it \$180,000. That is equal to \$296 an acre, or just \$4 an acre less than the value upon which the Canal and Dock Company's, bonds, which are now worth from 80 to 90 cents on the dollar, are based. And our land is worth a great deal more than the Dock Company's, as any man who knows anything about the place, will tell you. Now, do you call that bad security? We certainly do not, and I don't believe any unprejudiced real-estate man in this city will. Of course, in the present condition of the money and land market, it might be difficult to realize on it at once, but that is not my fault. The question to be considered is whether at the time the loan was made the security was ample, and whether the ground is fairly worth to day what we paid for it. I believe there will be no dount about this smong an intelligent set of real estate men. Should there be any sort of revival in business that land would be worth a good deal more than it cost. Its location is the year best. A good share of it has river frontage."

MR. HAINES' SURRENDER OF PROPERTY.

'I have reserved nothing, not even my homestead, house insured for \$10,000, and lot 100 feet to Suny and the sure of the other stoc

legally organized, that they are mercial partnerships, in fast—in which the stockholders are
liable for all the debts of the several concerns.
To give the question direct: If the State Savings really never had a charter, then Mr. Bayard, of New York, a man of wealth, would be
responsible for all the debts of the concern.

In order to ascertain whether the point raised
was a good one,—one that would hold water, so to
speak,—a reporter called upon four gentlemen
of the legal profession yesterday and got their
views on the question. It would seem, from
what they have to say, that the point is a rather
weak one.

Mr. A., the first gentleman appealed to,
thought the section referred to banks of issue,
organized under the General Banking law, and
not to savings banks. The General Banking law,
by which banks of issue had been organized,
was submitted to a vote of the people and approved. This act was known as "An act establishing a general system of banking," and was
approved Feb. 15, 1851. This provision of the
Constitution had been held not to apply to
these special charters of savings banks, which
contained no authority to issue bills to be circulated as money. While unable to put his
hand on any decision on the subject just
at the moment, he was satisfied
that this had been the interpretation of the
provision of the Constitution. These savings
banks were of a local nature, and would not,
therefore, fall within the provision requiring
that their charters should be submitted to the
votes of the people at a general election to be
held all over the State. On the whole, he did
not think the point a good one, inasmuch as the
section referred to did not relate. to savings
banks, but to banks of issue.

The reporter next called upon

MR. J. Y. SOAMMON,

who expressed himself on this matter as follows:

"This acction applies nursely to banks organ-

Danks, but to banks of issue.

The reporter next called upon MR. J. Y. SOAMMON, who expressed himself on this matter as follows:

"This section applies purely to banks organganized under the free banking law, and there is no personal liability to stockholders of savings-banks unless provided for in their charters. I don't think there is anything in this point; that the section does not apply to savingsbanks, but purely to banks of issue or State banks organized under the law of 1851. There was a general law passed which authorized banks of issue. The savings-banks are not banks of issue. They have never been held to be banks within the meaning of either the old Constitution or the Constitution of 1848, but their powers and authority are defined by their charters. This same point was raised before Judge Booth recently, and he decided that it had no application to savings banks. I have no doubt about the liability of the stockholders for all deposits made with a savings bank whose charter provided for such a personal liability to the extent of their stock, and the only question is as to the manner of enforcing that liability. It has been held that any

a savings bank whose charter provided for such a personal liability to the extent of their stock, and the only question is as to the manner of enforcing that liability. It has been held that any depositor could bring suit against any stockholder, and recover against him up to the amount of the stock held by said stockholder, until judgment had been recovered against the stockholder to the amount of his liability. But it has also been held that a bill might be filed on benalf, of all the creditors who chose to join against all the stockholders, so as to make every stockholder pay pro rata up to the extent of his stock, and this seems to be the fairer proceeding. I don't think that the question as to whether the Receiver of a corporation can file a bill to enforce such liability has ever been passed upon by the courts in this State. In a case before Judges Biodgett and Drummond, which has not, however, been actually decided, I have understood that Judge Drummond was of opinion that the proper proceeding was by a bill in equity, to make all the stockholders to pay pro rata up to the extent of their stock. And I understand that Judge Blodgett, without dissenting from this view, was of opinion that until such bill should be filed any depositor had the right to commence suit in the law side of the Court for his own individual claim.

"I prepared a bill in 1874 to

laim.
"I prepared a bill in 1874 to

claim.

"I prepared a bill in 1874 to
ENFORCE THE INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF STOCK-HOLDERS
of corporations. The question has been raised whether, if one stockholder was sued and paid the whole of the debts of a corporation, he had any remedy against his co-stockholders. To remove any doubt upon this subject, my bill provided for what was just, fair, and equitable between all the stockholders. From an intimation in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, it seems to me that there can be no doubt that that Court and probably our own Supreme Court would sustain such a bill on account of its manifest equity. Well, I sent copies of it down to Springfield, and the bill was put into the hands of Senator Haines and Representatives Wentworth and Bogue. But either for want of time or some other reason unknown to me, it did not become a law. I desired to have the same bill passed at the last season of the Legislature, but I did not succeed. It is a bill which I think must meet the approval of all who desire to equally and fairly enforce, in good faith, the provisions of savings banks charters."

The bill to which Mr. Scammon referred, and of which he gave the reporter a copy, is as follows:

An Actto enforce the personal or individual Liabil-

An Act to enforce the personal or individual Liabil-An Act to enrore the personal or individual Lisonity of stockholders of corporations.

See. I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that in all cases whereby the charter of, or acts incorporating or relating to any corporation, the stockholders are individually liable to the extent of their stock or otherwise it shall be lawful for any judgment creditor of such corporation, or or any stockholder who has paid any judgment or debt against said corporation, for which its stockholders are or were individually liable, in whole or in part, to file a bill in chancery against said corporation and its stockholders, and the court in which the same shall be filed, or be pending, shall be authorised to ascertain the amount of debts of such corporation for which its stockholders are individually liable, and to assess upon the respective stockholders, in proportion to their liability, such an amount as may be necessary to meet and pay such indebtedness and liability, and render a decree or decrees therefor, and take all such actions as may be necessary to enforce such decree and all expenses attending the collection of the same; and if the amount first assessed should not be sufficient to pay such indebtedness, new assessments may be made and enforced upon proper bill filed, until the necessary amount shall be realized and paid; provided, that no stockholder shall be assessed beyond his liability, and every stockholder who has paid any such personal liability shall be credited on his assessment for the amount of such payment.

If any stockholder shall not have property enough to satisfy his portion of such debts and liabilities, then the amount shall be divided equally among all the remaining solvent stockholders, and be assessed and collected accordingly.

liabilities, then the amount shall be divided equally among all the remaining solvent stockholders, and be assessed and collected accordingly.

Sac. 2. The word "insolvent," in the twenty-fifth section of the act concerning corporations, approved April 18, 1872, shall be amended so as to read, and held to mean, solvent; so that the phrase shall read—"All the remaining solvent stockholders."

Sac. 3. Where the law governing any corporation shall provide that its stockholders shall be individually liable to the extent of their stock, it shall be lawful for the Directors of any such corporation, when it shall be necessary to do so to meet its emagements to ascertain the amount of such liability, and to assess from time to time the necessary amount to discharge such liability, and in case of failure to pay the same after thirty days shall have expired from the date of said assessment, to enforce the same by suit in chancery against all or any of said stockholders, either in one suit or several suits, as may be convenient; but no such assessment shall be made except where it is necessary to make the same to meet the obligations of such corporations for which such stockholders are individually liable.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN, learned in the law, took substantially the same grounds, holding that the constitutional provision had reference to banks of issue and not to savings banks, and the liability of their stockholders depended on the provisions contained in their charters.

ANOTHER LAWTER OF HIGH REPUTATION was also questioned on this subject. He did not believe that it was possible to successfully attack the validity of these charters, and, in the first place, on the ground of expediency, such a decision would cut too wide a swath. It would nullify not merely the charters and, in the first place, on the ground of expediency, such a decision would cut too wide a swath. It would nullify not merely the charters of the State Savings or the Fidelity, but 500 charters granted between 1848 and 1870, and still in existence. It

In the next place, while he did not remember any decision of the Supreme Court interpreting the fifth section of the tenth article, and didn't think there was one directly to the point, yet it had been taken by general consent that the Legislature had power to grant savings-bank charters. The Supreme Court would be loth to run counter to the general opinion of Legislature and of people for the past twenty years.

But putting all that on one side, the courts might hold that the words "banking powers" related simply to banks of issue. The Legislature had apparently put that construction on the Constitution by passing the General Banking act of 1851. By that act it had provided for the incorporation of banks which issued notes, and had said nothing whatever concerning banks which did a loan or a deposit business. It was evidently the understanding of the Legislature, therefore, that this section of the tenth article did not relate to savings banks. A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

THE VALIDITY OF ILLINOIS BANK GRARTERS.
The point has been raised whether the sayings banks were ever legally organized, and whether they are not merely private corporations in which the stockholders' liabilities are the same as those of the members of a commercial partnership. Art. X., Sec. 5, of the Constitution of 1848 provides as follows:

No set of the General Assembly, authorising corporations or associations with banking powers, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be sabmitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against such law.

The Constitution of 1848, as is well known, was repealed by that of 1870, but the charters of the State Savings, the Fidelity, and the others, were obtained under the Constitution of 1848, and should, therefore, have been submitted to a vote of the people before the banks could be legally organized to do business. It is claimed that they were never so submitted to those possessing banking powers, save in cestain cases where general laws would not apply; that the fifth section provided for the passage and submission to the popular vote of a general law authorizing the incorporation of banks of issue, and that the power to grant special charters to savings banks was nowhere specially given, but belonged to the Legislature because not specially forbidden. The Constitution being a limitation and not a granting of powers, all things not forbidden were allowed.

The constructions put upon these portions of the Constitution of 1848 by the Legislature and the public would hardly be overruled where there was the remotest possibility of getting out of it, when the consequences were as serious as would result from blotting out all the special charters granted under the old Constitution.

THE PRAIRIE STATE

The sensational statement of a morning pa-per yesterday in relation to the affairs of the elaborated upon by an afternoon publication raised a rumor that the bank had suspended payment and had closed its doors. A visit to the institution, which is situated on the corner

payment and nad closed its doors. A visa to the institution, which is situated on the corner of Desplaines and West Washington streets, showed that this was not the case, the bank transacting business as usual.

It appears that the President, Mr. James W. Scoville, determined several months ago to withdraw from the active management of the bank, and that it was decided to discontinue the savings branch as early as possible. Accordingly no efforts have been made to attract new depositors, and the amount on deposit has been gradually reduced, until now it is not more than one-third as much as at the beginning of the year. A time-rule exists and has been enforced, but it is a much more liberal one than that of most savings institutions, and all small accounts have been closed out on demand. No depositor has been refused his money, and there is no run upon the bank. It is proposed to continue the reduction of deposits until the end of the year, and after Dec. I no new savings bank account will be opened. On the last of January next interest on savings deposits will close and the depositors can then withdraw the amounts standing to their credit without notice, or may transfer such amounts to the commercial department of the bank.

THE COOK COUNTY.

NO IMMEDIATE DIVIDEND IN SIGHT. A reporter for this paper called on Receive Burley, of the Cook County National, yester day, to learn if he had anything of an interesting character to make known to the public Spencer's connection with the bank, and he could trace out transactions which left a decided impression on his mind that Spencer had gotten the bank into a bad way had gotten the bank into a bad way through poor investments and otherwise. There was no evidence, however, of anything criminal on his ipart. As to the prospect of a further dividend, he could not speak with any degree of definiteness. It would decend on the way the suits against various parties turned out. These had been entered on the docket nearly two years ago, and there was a prospect that some, if not all, of them would come to trial next month. The amount of claims proved up against the bank up to date is some \$887.500.

BUEHLER'S BANK.

RETIRING FROM THE SAVINGS BUSINESS. The mishap to the down-town savings banks or rather the run induced by their failure, has caused the suspension by a West Side institution, not of payment, however, but of the say Buehler, corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, has decided to shut up that departavenues, has decided to shut up that department, and hereafter devote attention to the commercial business only. Mr. Buehler was formerly a stockholder in the Union Trust Company, but in May, 1873, he sold out and established a commercial and savings bank on his own account. In November last, the savings deposits amounted to \$125,000, but since then there has been a steady decline, although more or less money was received every day. The St. Louis smash-ups made a big hole in the deposits, and it was increased by the collapse of the State and the "Bee-Hive," so that yesterday the sum was only \$30,000. There is no longer any money in the department. The depositors now number between 200 and 300, and will be paid in full. It is possible, when the present flurry subsides, that savings was be again received, but at a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent.

MINOR MENTION.

SMALL ITEMS ALL BOUND. There was simply nothing going on at the State Savings Institution yesterday of the least interesting character. Judge Otis and his as-sociates were still busy looking up the names of people who could be made pay up, but just who closed until he makes his report to the Court. All excitement, if not all interest, with regard

All excitement, if not all interest, with regard to Spencer's concern has died out, and the public seem very content to wait until the Receiver's discoveries are made known through the proper channel—the Court.

A visit to the sayings banks still open yesterday resulted in learning nothing which would indicate that the depositors are fright end. The managers expressed themselves as confident that they would experience no trouble, and that there would be no more suspensions. Mr. Henry Greenebaum has decided to reduce his rate of interest to 4½ per cent on deposits of \$2,000 and over, allowing 5 per cent on less amounts, the change to go into effect on the 1st prox. He said that he knew his friends in the West Park Board had been circulating reports about his bank, but it was sound, and the stories couldn't injure him. Many offers of help had been promised, but he would not need assistance. A man had asked him if he was going to pull through, as he had always done, and his reply was: "It is difficult to learn an old horse new tricks." He further stated that he understood that some of the banks proposed to pay only 4 per cent on deposits. To his mind they were acting on the principle of Tom Scott, who cut down the wages of his men in order to reduce the operating expenses. Mr. Greenebaum's plan was to shave the officers' salaries. And besides, under the act of Congress, if less than 4½ per cent were paid the banks would have to pay ½ per cent were paid the banks would have to pay ½ per cent were paid the banks would have to pay ½ per cent were paid the banks would have to pay ½ per cent were paid the banks would have to pay ½ per cent were paid the tone as a tax to the Government. He would rather encourage the thrift of the people by paying them the ½ per cent. He was satisfied if there were no asvings banks the people would spend their money foolishly, and the result would be that Chicago would soon have a very large pauper and dissipated class among her population.

AMUSEMENTS.

Muster Vicary, the young English lad who sang at the Eddy organ recital last Saturday, will give a concert to-morrow evening at Hershey Hall, upon which occasion he will be ssisted by the Misses Hiltz and Hendricks, and assisted by the Misses Hiltz and Hendricks, and also by Mr. Eddy. The little singer has a soprano voice of very sweet quality and remarkable range, which he uses with decided musical skill and ability. His repertone of arias is very extended, and his manner of singing and wonderful memory indicate more than ordinary musical intelligence. Those who attend will not only enjoy a very unique vocal curiosity, but also a very pleasant musical occasion.

sion.

The Hessian Military Band and the celebrated prima donna, Marie Salvotti, will give a benefit concert to-morrow evening at McCormick Hall under the auspices of the Chicago Frauenverein, for the benefit of the German-American Seminary.

A NOTE FROM PROF. WAYLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW HAVES, Conn., Sept. 20.—I have read with much interest a communication in your paper of Sept. 18, on the "Tramp Nulsance," signed "Humanity." With much that it contains I heartily concur, but I must call the attention of the writer to the fact that I define the tramp as "an able-bodied pauper, who is unwilling to labor." FRANCIS WAYLAND.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE.

the middle of next week. His Galens friends, irrespective of party, are arranging a public reception in his honor. It is thought that Mr. Washburne, satisfied with the laurels be has gained in public life, will go out of politics, and that he will busy himself in the future with his pen.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually care premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

INDICTED.

The Recent Officers of the Protection Life Charged with Embezzlement.

Warrants Out for Their Arrest, and the Bailiffs Unable to Find Them.

In the little batch of indictments return

Myers, was one against Bydney Myers, was one against the officers and managers of the late Protection Life-Insurance Company, L. P. Hilliard, President; A. W. Edwards, Secretary; John Reid, Treasurer; beard in connection with the Company in the Circuit and Criminal Courts for several months, but when they were looked for Dr. Osgood, the principal, could not be found, having left the city several days before. This fact for a time promised to frustrate all arrangements, and those interested in the prosecution appeared and signified their desire to have the matter temporarily dropped, and it was dropped. But at a later hour the case was revived and ex-Aid. Jonas and Mr. Charles Emmerich appeared as witnesses. Their appearance was a surprise to many, and no less so to the jurors than any one else, for it had been conceded by them that the case was virtually at an end, and all that remained to be done was to preserve secrecy and abide the hearing of further witnesses on the charge of perjury, among whom these had not been mentioned. They were heard, however, and the result was the finding of an indictment

later hour the case was revived and ex-Ald.

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The Judge departed at the given hour for his home, promising to return when sent for, and the reporters left also, but not to await being sent for, for after supper they were again on handready to compass whatever might

the full amount of \$2,500, and that the balan went-Edwards only knows wher The case is said to be only on out of hundreds, and the eviden of corruption, fraud, and downright robbes is reported as overwhelming. In the case cities

is reported as overwhelming. In the case cited the persons defrauded have little or no hope of ever recovering anything on the note, unless the Receiver should possibly find a few dollars more than will pay his expenses, but they are determined to bring to justice the men who have wronged them.

THE TRIBUNE dispatched a reporter to condole with the indicted toward the hour of midnight. At the house of A. W. Edwards, No. 525 West Adams, a light still shone in a froat window, and the urbane colored relic of the Major's Wardenship at Joliet answered the bell. There was little to get from him. He stated that Maj. Edwards had left town vesterday morning; he didn't know where he had gone, nor if he would come back shortly. Mrs. Edwards had been from town for over a week, and perhapa the Major had gone to join her.

The residence of Mr. John Reid was also visited, and the middle watch being on, everything indicated that the family were in bed. A vigorous ringing of the bell finally brought a night-caped head out of a second story window. To the inquiry as to whether Mr. Reid was at home, the night-cap answered sharply and negatively that he had gone away, and when the reporter blandly said that if Mr. Reid had gone away, and when the reporter blandly said that if Mr. Reid had gone away, and when the reporter blandly said that if Mr. Reid had gone away he desired to see him on particular and personal reasons, the night-cap stated that Mr. Reid was not on exhibition, and that people were not admitted to the mansion at that uncanny hour without better reason than a general claim of having business. Nothing further could be gathered from this source.

INDIANS.

The Chippewa Indians at White Earth Agency Getting Civilized Enough to Quarral Like Cats and Dogs Over Beligion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26.—Considerable excitement was created here among persons interested in the North Pacific country and the Chippewa farmer Indians, by the departure this morning for White Earth Agency of Company B, Twentieth Infantry, Capt. Bates, Lieut. Homer, and twenty-five enlisted men from Fort Snelling. They go under War Department orders of yesterday, that one company be sent to White Earth from the nearest point without delay. The occasion for sending troops has been found in the results of quarrels between the Episcopal and Catholic mission establishments, upon an investigation of which last July the Hon. Henry M. Rice, of this city, are understood to have recommended the removal of Agent Stowe and Father Tomazin, principals in the religious quarrel. Before acting upon this report, and governed by other recommendations, the removal of Tomazin alone was ordered. Remonstrance against this order was felographed from here, with the Intimation that trouble would come from one and not the other being sent away, on account of threats made by the principal White Earth Chiefs, Episcopals and Catholics, to both of whom Agent Stowe is obnoxions; that, if Stowe were not removed, they would put him off the reservation. The Bureau was also misinformed that an outbreak was imminent, and the troops were probably sent there immediately on that account. But these threats were made under provocation of tames that they and their friends could not overcome Bishop Whipple's influence at Washington, and declarations that the Bishop had promised Stowe should not be removed before the expiration of his term next July. The men who made these threats are notably peaceable, devoted to the civilization of their people, and relying for the correction of abuses upon numerous personal friends East and West, with whom they are inference to proposity the indenses wo

peaceable Indians. Sending troops there will probably offend some Indians, frighten others, and discourage all their hopes of becoming like their white neighbors. It will certainly cause great alarm among white settlers along the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is not justifiable by any reasonable excuse of necessity.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 26.—To-day having been set apart as a holiday in connection with the holding of the Tri-State Fair, business has been very generally suspended, and the attendance at the Fair and races has greatly exceeded that of any previous day. Twenty-five thousand people were on the ground this afternoon.

The first race called was a pacing race; four entries; all started. Won by Straight Edge, who took the first, second, and fourth heats, Lucy second. Sweetzer third.

J. Kitzmiller, Canton, O., g. g. Judge Waite. 7 6 6 5

I. Kenyon, Cleveland, O., g. s. Jim Schriber. 5 7 7 6

Tims-2:35; 2:34; 2:34; 2:39.

In the third heat of this race Bay Dick led at the stand, but was sent to the last place for foul driving, and the heat was given to Sheppard Boy.

Boy.

**RAST SAGINAW, BIGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 25.—The second day of the fall meeting of the Northwestern Driving Park Track was splendid, but the attendance was not as large as expected. In the three-minute class, a purse of \$400 was won in three straight heats by Ethal, Betsy Ann second, Kittle third—time, 2:36, 2:35, and 2:35. The 2:28 class for a purse of \$600 was taken by G. T. Pulot in three straight heats, Josh Billings taking second money—time, 2:30, 2:31, and 2:28.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON—HARTFORD.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

STON. Sept. 20.—The Bostons everlast Boston, Sept. 26.—The Bostons everlasting! warmed the Hartfords here to-day in the eleventh game of their series. Each club ha now won five, and one was a tie. This settle the championship question without doubt, and Boston is correspondingly happy. The score

97. LOUIS—INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—Base-ball: St. Louis
i; Indianapolis, 0.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Indians in British Columbia—The New York
Times' Dispatch About the Montreal City
and District Savings Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—The Department of the Interior has received dispatches from the Indian Superintendent of British Columbia and the Indian-Reserve Commissioners, civing details of the operations of the Commissioners, and reporting upon the general feeling of the Indians on the mainland, and especially as regards the tribes near the boundary-line. The Commissioners have succeeded in settling satisfactorily the land questions among the most important tribes of the Shusiana Nation in the neighborhood of Kanloop Lake. The Commissioners have succeeded the settling satisfactorily the land questions among the most important tribes of the Shusiana Nation in the neighborhood of Kanloop Lake. The Commissioners have succeeded the settling satisfactorily the land questions among the most important tribes of the Shusiana Nation in the factorily the land questions among the most important tribes of the Shusinap Nation in the neighborhood of Kanloop Lake. The Commissioners were also about to treat with the tribes in the vicinity of Okonagen Lake, not far from the boundary line, and did not anticipate any difficulty in also satisfactorily settling the land question with these tribes. The Commissioners and the Superintendent both concur in stating that the Indians of the mainland generally, including those on the boundary line, are peaceable and well disposed, and that there is not at present any just cause for uneasiness or alarm. The reports circulated that some of the British Columbian Okonagen Indians had crossed the boundary to join the hostiles on the American side, and that they had brought back horses and other property stolen from citizens of the United States, are believed to be certifiely without foundation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Pribuns.
Quebec, Sept. 26.—The Chicage Pribuns.
Quebec, Sept. 26.—The Chicage Pribuns.
Quebec, Sept. 26.—The Chicage Pribuns.
Other of Control of the Chicage Pribuns.

**Obstrict Savings Bank of Montreal, says it received a copy of the telegram sent to the Time, but without any signature, and refused to give it publicity.

The Collector of Customs at the Port of Rimouski discovered yesterday, concealed in the woods at Barnaby Island, opposite his port, over sixty packages of assorted liquors, and seized the same for illicit landing and concealment.

Secial Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuns.

Montrall, Sept. 28.—There was a complete absence of all excitement at the office of the City & District Savings Bank to-day, but hoes being conducted as usual, the people depositing their money with the utmost confidence in the honor and integrity of the officers and Directors of the institution, of which Sir Francis Hineks is President.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD.

State Board of Equalization—Military—A
Secret Society—The State—House Dome.
Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.
SPRINGPIBLD, Ill., Sept. 25.—At the session
of the State Board of Equalization to-day, the
report of the Committee on Lands, by special
order, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Chase,
the report was changed so as to make the classification Cook County 345 per acre instead of
\$50, and the classification of St. Clair County
was changed from \$28 to \$25 per acre. The

\$50, and the classification of St. Clair County was changed from \$28 to \$26 per acre. The report was then referred to the Committee on General Equalization. The Personal Property Committee's report was also so referred.

The contest over the two rival elections of field officers of the Tenth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, headquarters at Joliet, is now to be solved by virtually declaring both elections illegal, and peace is now conserved by Adjutant-tieneral Hilliard separating the combatants into two organizations. The LaSalle Light Guards, LaSalle Rifles, Streator Veteran Guards, Ottawa Guards, Marsailles Guards, and Joliet Citizens' Corps, heretofore forming part of the regiment, are detached, and will constitute the Twelfth Battalion, while the Dwight Guards, Otell Guards, Pontiac Guards, Wenona

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Wee INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIT

After Using Them for Several Years.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE Cures the Worst Pains in from One to NOT ONE HOUR

The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, RHEUMATIC, Bed-Riuden, Infirm, Crippled, Nerv. Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE WILL AFFORD INSTANT RASE.

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathir
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenas,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Bheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilbiains, and Frost Bits

The application of the READY RELIEF to the party parts where the pain or difficulty exists will affect ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarries, Dysentery, Colla, Wind in the Boweis, and all internal Fains.

FEVER AND AGUE.

PEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever an Ague and all other Maistrions. Bilipos, Searle, Typhotic Tollow, and other Fever (added by RADWAY'S PILLS oguids as RADWAY'S HEADY RELIEF. July concern bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Fresh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion asserted to all

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the inflaence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Tumor of Twelve Years' Grown Cured by Radway's Resolvent

PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Dz. Radwar-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to abbre you again. My health is greatly improved by the used your medica. Three of the tumors are mitriv cone and the fourth is nearly so. Droops is gone, healt still improve head a great many calls this summer to finuite of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for maken the wonderful cure your medicine has done for maken the wonderful cure your medicine has done for maken the wonderful con grown Canada. three from Jackson. We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. estimable lady, and very benevolent. Bhe has means of selling many bottles of the ficeolves druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with all tumors. We have heard of some wonder effected by it. Yours respectfully, nown a contract of the cont

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

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The consequence is that it
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TEX

Stock-Raising in

Prios for Which In

Los Gyiew, Tex., Sept.
Northeastern Texas has be portaid business. Though berds like those of Wester Texas every farmer who

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ning on the prairies, costin-ing by youd the trouble of c and branding the calves or stock and mileh stock are ter, and fed. The other,

A 4 year-old steer sells to cow for \$20, a dry cow for a wild (unbroken) mule t American horse for \$75 to (mustang) for \$35 to \$40.

proved Land C

of Lands.

(mast ang) to east the owner at sal; have cost the owner from he cost of breeding gratic a is pouring into this very rapidly, and the star dimin shing, and it looks to the sale of the sa ten years, or affect at the whole of this part of the when farmers can only ke they can pasture, so that any one to settle in this in the expectation the free stock range of There are unidoubtedly I where good farming lar momitail prices; and whalm in the enorthem counties \$30 per acre, according to of improvements and distarge towns. At improved there is a cheap house and and from one-third to tence I and water cultivity of the counties of the counties of the counties.

there is a cheap house and and from one chird to it femes I and sader cultiviands sell for from \$5 to \$1 to quality and hearton.

(ber, can be bought from \$5 four a cash, beinge on years time.

Go no west twenty-five to the best of lands can be bottos at from \$1,50 to \$5 plates distance \$25 to \$1 m.

Homesteads in tracts of with scrip at a cost of \$150 of \$61 zeres.

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The cost of \$7 % Aing a amount of means required the location, amount paid home built, the Aside from years of the cost of \$150 of \$61 zeres.

REMILES 7.

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The consequence is that the location as they have got so Texas.

REMEDIES. Thurlow Weed ORSING R. R. R. REMEDIE o for Several Tears. we have derived from them often as occasion requires of effect. The Ready Batter than it is by its name. We this and freely, almost five it relict. Truly yours. THURLOW WEED.

R. R. EADY RELIEF mins in from One to E HOUR READY RELIEF IS A CUR

Pain Remedy WENTY MINUTES,

READY RELIEF INSTANT BASE. Kidneys, the Bladder, of the Bowels, of the Lungs, cat, Difficult Breathing, pitation of the Heart, phtheria,

thache,
Rheumatism.
ills, Ague Caills,
lains, and Frost Bites. half a tumbler of water will in the spasms. Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, il internal Pains, Colle, il internal Pains, Carry a bottle of RADWATS tells. A few drops in water in from change of water. Is ady or Eftters as a stimulant.

ND AGUE. red for 50 cents. There is not orld that will cure Fever and out. Billows, Scarlet, Typhoid, aided by RADWAT'S PILLS RADY RELIEF. Pitty cents

BEAUTY!

lood-Increase of Flesh and seastiful Complexion secured DWAY'S

an Resolvent hing cures; so quick, so rapid andergoes under the influence crease in Flesh and

Seen and Felt. SLOOD PURIFIER.

sporfilian Resolvent excel all cure of Chranic, Scrofulous, liseases, but it is the only posadder Complaints,

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way's Resolvent had Ovarian Tumor in the lithe dectors and "there was everything that was recommended in. I hav your Resolvent. But had no faith in it, berails years. I look six bottles box of Eadway's Pills, and two left and there is not a sign of and I feel better, smarter, and wiley years. The worst tumo. I bowels, over the groin. I beneated of others. You can HANNAH P. KNAPP.

\$1 Per Bottle. ANT LETTER. ril 30, 1875.—Dr. Ranway— taking your Resolvent, Regu-t the Ready Relief about one on the abdomen, which the of our Medical College prod tree. My weight was 275 and with your remedies, and ten pounds, but they are not a twenty-four bottles of Red twenty-four bottles of pilis.

MRS. C. KRAPP. rom Mrs. C. Krapt.

I take the liberty to address really improved by the use of of the tumors are entirely for 0. Droper is gone, health in the decreasing very fast. I set his summer to fingular of sedicine has done for me, one of the control of the c IS 1878.

S'YAWC NG PILLS!

thy coated with sweet gum, some and strengthen. Ead oil disorders of the Stormer, Bladder, Nervous disolon. Contiveness. Indiases, Bilions Fever, Infam., and all derangements of ranted to effect a positive blaining no mercury, min. aymptome resulting from aymptome resulting from the state of the Blood in the state of the Blood in the state of the Stomach, and flutterings in the pat of the state of the s

Pills will free the system

AND TRUE. RADWAY & CO., No. 32

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Stock-Raising in the Northeastern Section of the State.

TEXAS.

Prices for Which Improved and Unimproved Land Can Be Had.

A Report on the Climate--- The Renting of Lands, Etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONGVIEW, Tex., Sept. 22.—Stock-raising in Northeastern Texas has been and still is an important business. Though there are no large herds like those of Western or Southwestern Texas, every farmer who has been here any length of time has more or less of stock running on the prairies, costing him little or nothing beyond the trouble of collecting once a year and branding the calves or colts, etc. Working stock and milch stock are cared for in the winter, and fed. The other, as a rule, shifts for it-self.

aelf.

A 4-year-old steer sells for about \$25, a milchcow for \$20, a dry cow for beef for about \$15,
a wild-(unbroken) mule for \$30 to \$100, an
American horse for \$75 to \$100, a Texas horse
(mustang) for \$25 to \$40. None of these animals at sale have cost the owner \$5 per head aside from the cost of breeding animals. But immi-gration is pouring into this portion of the State very rapidly, and the stock range is steadily very raphily, and it looks to me as if the next demnishing, and it looks to me as if the next ten years, or fifteen at the longest, will see the whole of this part of the State under fence,

whole of this part of the State under fence, when farmers can only keep just such stock as they can pasture, so that it would be folly for any one to settle in this portion of the State in the expectation that he would have a free stock range for years to some. There are undoubtedly localities in the State where good farming lands can be secured at mominal prices, and where there would be abundant stock range for a generation to come. IMPROVED FARMS in these northern counties sell for from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to amount and character of improvements and distance from railroad or large towns. An improved farm is one on which there is a cheap house and outbuildings, a well, and from one-third to two-thirds of the land fenced and under cultivation. Unimproved lands sell for from \$3 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. Good lands, part timber, can be bought from five to fifteen miles from railroad and towns for \$5 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance on one, two, and three years' time.

Going west twenty-five to seventy-five miles, the best of dands can be bought on private parties at from \$1.50 to \$5 per acre, and at this

ary, during which the mercury sometimes, but rarely, falls to zero, and there are occasional anow-falls of a few inches, which disappear in a

rarely, falls to zero, and there are occasional anow-falls of a few inches, which disappear in a few hours.

Plowing is earried on nearly all the time except when interrupted by storms. Corn-planting commences in the latter part of February, followed by spring-sown grain and cotton. The wheat (which is all fall-sown) is harvested in May, as also fall eats, while spring-sown oats ripen early in June. Corn ripens early in July, but stands in the field till September.

THE WORST FEATURE OF THE CLIMATE is the norther. Of this I have only had an experience of one, and that was just about such a change as we get in Chicago when the wind shifts to the northeast. In the winter I am told they are very disagreeable, the cold not being very intense, but very penetrating and disagreeable.

The following table of temperatures and rain and snow fall will give one a fair idea of what to expect in coming here. It is condensed from a weekly record kept by Mr. D. W. Barnett, of Dallas, and furnished by him to the Cotton Exchange of New York:

| Mon.u. | Maximum tem- parature, deg. | Minimum tem- perature, deg. | m. daily, deg. | Rainfall in | Snowfall in inches |
|--|--|---|--|--|--------------------|
| September, 1876 October, 1876 November, 1876 December, 1876 January, 1877 February, 1877 March, 1877 April, 1877 May, 1877 June, 1877 June, 1877 July, 1877 | 95 85 84 72 76 73 82 82 92 92 98 98 | 56 36 26 17 0 30 24 38 38 50 65 | 78 72 49 50 41 55 60 69 74 83 86 87 | .75 2.20 3.45 1.50 .70 4.60 4.10 4.66 4.30 4.45 1.90 3.28 | 3 |
| Total | | | | 35.89 | 7 |

The confidence of the control of the

GRANT ON THE SITUATION.

Supports President Hayes' Southern Policy.

What He Says of Motley and Sumner.

Down on Carl Schurz, as Would Be Expected.

New York Herald, Sept. 25.

The Herald's correspondent, writing from Edinburg Sept. 11, gives an interesting interview with Gen. Grant. The General stated he would remain in Europe till after the excitement that would surround the test of Hayes' policy, for the reason that if he were at home he would be charged with having a hand in every kind of political maneuvering, whether he had or not, and he wished to banish politics from his mind until everything settled down. from his mind until everything settled down.
"I can say one thing," said the General, "that
if I was at home I should exert my influence, as
far as I could exert it, in favor of Hayes' pian

I HOPE IT WILL SUCCEED." In answer to a suggestion that many Republicans feared that Hayes' course would destroy the party, Grant said: "Never fear. I have always, of late years, had an abiding faith in the success of the Republican party at each election, not so much because it is always each election, not so much because it is always the strongest with the people as because always just at the last moment the Democrats do some foolish thing and give a victory to the Republicans. Now, mark my words. We will have a Republican President in 1880, because the Democracy cannot resist its general disposition to kick over the milk-pail after it is filled. I told Judge Niblack, of Indiana, so just before the last election, and he smilingly admitted the truth of what I said."

The correspondent said: "I see reference in the newspaper eulogies of Mr. Motley to your position toward that officer, and the intimation that your action was one of the remote causes of his death!"

"Yes, I have read it, and it does me great injustice. Motley was certainly a very able, very honest gentleman—fit to hold any official position. But he knew long before he went out that

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNET-GENERAL, COLUMNIA, S. G., Jan. 5, 1870.—MY DEAR KIRSTON: Parket arrived last evening, and spoke of the G. & C. matter, etc. I told him that I had just written you fully on that matter, and also about the old B'k Bills.

Do you may be a selected to the control of the c

you fully on that matter, and also about the old B'k Bills.
De you understand fully the plan of the G. & C. enterprise? It is proposed to buy \$350,000 worth of the G. & C. stock. This, with the \$435,000 of stock held by the State, will give entire control to as. The Laurens branch will be sold in February by decree of Court, and will cost not more than \$50,000, and probably not more than \$60,000. The Spartansburg & Union can also be got without difficulty. We shall then have in G. & C. 188 miles, in Laurens 31, and in S. & U. 70 miles,—in ali 200 miles,—equipped and running. Put a first mortgage of \$20,000 a mile on this, sell the bonds at 85 or 90, and the balance, after paying all outlays for costs and repairs, is immense,—over \$2,000,000. There is a mint of money in this or I am a fool.

Then we will compet the S. C. R. R. to fall into our hands, and complete the connection to Asheville, N. C.
There is an indefinite verge for expansion of power before us.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Some of the statem Chicago, Sept. 25.—Some of the statements contained in the letter of your New York correspondent "Nemo," which appears in Monday's paper, are calculated to mislead the majority of your readers. The impression likely to be conveyed by the figures therein given is, that most of the leading insurance companies of the country are, in consequence of a revolution in rates, rushing toward bankruptcy at railroad speed. The facts are that, except in a few instruces. "the decrease of the net surplus raliroad speed. The facts are that, except in a few instances, "the decrease of the net surplus from January to July," exhibited by "Nemo's" tables, is almost wholly chargeable to the difference in the market value of the securities held by the several companies as permanent investments, between the scheduled price on Dec. 31, 1876, and June 30, 1877. Thus it happens that companies whose investments consist largely of stocks and bonds exhibit a large shrinkage in "net surplus," while other companies, holding the same relative position as to liabilities, but whose investments are principally in mortrages, show but trifling changes, although the convertible value of the mortrages may have decreased as much or more than the stocks and bonds. In neither case, however, is the ability of the companies really affected (except in the contingency of some disaster requiring an immediate conversion of the securities), for, being held as permanent investments, the market value of the securities has already nearly recovered what was apparently lost at the extreme point of depression of July 1.

Again, several companies, as in case of the Hartford and Merchants', have each capitalized a large slice from the "net surplus" held Jan. 1, thus removing it from the power of the stockholders to vote it away in dividends and increasing the security of the policy-holders; but in each case these changes are made to appear as a "shrinkage," since the net surplus is derived by deducting the capital stock, together with pending and reinsurance liabilities, from the assets.

Still further, as to the foreign companies, the exhibit is only partial, since the Canadian business of those companies is done under a separate department; hence their St. John losses, pending on the last of July,—the date when this "decrease in net surplus" is alleged to be shown,—do not appear in the exhibits of their United States branches, while, with several American companies doing business in Canada, these losses form no inconsiderable portion of the reduction few instances, "the decrease of the net surplus from January to July," exhibited by "Nemo's"

LE VERRIER AND NEPTUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
Chrosco, Sept. 26.—I notice in your account of Le Verrier's astronomical work that he is credited with the discovery of the planet Neptune. Neptune 'shineth' brightly now, and is big enough for any one to discover. Why should he have so much credit for it?

A-NEVER-TO-BE-ASTRONOMER. Our correspondent is evidently thinking of some other planet than Neptune, which is still a difficult object to deal with, except in a first-

It is yet a monted question among mers, and probably will ever remain so, how much credit is really due to Le Verrier as a "discoverer." His boldness in grappling with the subject, and his energetic patience in han-dling it, are worthy of all praise; but when we dling it, are worthy of all praise; but when we remember that his calculation placed the planet some 700,000,000 miles farther from the sun, and assigned to him about twice as much matter, as we now know to be the fact, we are left in grave doubt. There is room for regarding the prediction verified by Galle as anything between a happy coincidence and the legitimate result of close mathematical reasoning. Inasmuch as the wisest astronomers have differed widely, and still differ widely, it is no wonder that a "neverto-be-astronomer" is mystified. We recommend our correspondent to adopt the idea of Andy Johnson, and "relegate the whole matter to the Congressional districts."

Interesting to Millers.
Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, gave a decision at St. Louis Friday in a suit brought against several milling establishments of that city, which sustains the valid lishments of that city, which sustains the valid-ity of several patents issued to William Cochrane, and holds that defendants have in-fringed them. These patents relate to a new process of making a superior flour out of mid-dlings.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS L sitros throughout the city we have established below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until sp. m. on Saturdays: William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 184 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000 Week Madion-st., near Western-Sche News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Hauste etc., 1000 Health of the Stationer, etc., 300 Division-st.
ANTON KBOG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 304 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

50uth Sides

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-A LARGE SQUARE front-room, also one side room, with first-class board. Terms in accordance with the times. Tableboarders desired. Terms in accordance with the tames. I noise-locarders desired.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—
New excellent rooms, with board, from \$5 to \$7
per week; 21 restaurant tickets for \$4.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.. NEAR STATE—
without board, by the day or week; terms moderate.

820 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF
rooms on parlor floor, with first-class board;
also, other rooms; references required.

West Side.

also, other rooms; references required.

West Side.

309 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT. WITH board, a suite of furnished rooms in private family for gentleman and wife or two gentleman.

341 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with hot and cold water, and first-class board, from 5s to 55 per week.

472 RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY turnished slove suite for gentleman and wife with one or two children preferred. Five doors cast of the park, comer Sheidon. Terms very reasonable.

North Side.
234 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, with board. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER FOR NO MEDICAL students, within one mile of Exposition Suliding. Sensor of Chicago Hemeopathic College, 200 Michigan-av.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO COMMUNICALLY OF TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO COMMUNICALLY OF TWO HEMEOPATH OF SHITING FOR SHITING

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$3,000 OR \$6,000 IN the dry goods and millinery business, in a live Western town of 6,000 inhabitants; good trade; established twenty years. A 48, Trivune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BREW. In gestablishmen in city, all in good running order: 48 right man with \$10,000 to invest a good opportunity is offered; money can be doubled first year. Address A 40, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH INNYOUR HAND—Good books will always bring big prices. CRAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Destrors-sts.

nd-st. so feet corner Wabash-av, and Twenty-fifth sa JOHN P. OLINGER. se Washington-sa., stor

FOR SALE-ON EASY TERMS, 49280, SO West corner Desrborn-av. and Ohio-st. No wanted. H. A. STREETER, 80 illinois-st. payments JOHN F. EREKHART, IN CURY-S.

LOS SALE-2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT
house on Michigan av.. near Twenty-fifth as
5.00. 40x100 on Ohlo-st. pear Dearborn, soulfront; 8,000. Relies, Philick & Co., 52 Dearborn
front; 8,000. Relies, Philick & Co., 52 Dearborn FORE; SAGO. HERES, PRINCE & CO., SO Destrors.

LOE SALE—SA, SOO. GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE, VAN
Buren, near Wood; cost \$5.500 iwo years ago; will
take Fidelity accounts at their value. A 58, Tribane.

COMPSALE—HOUSE AND LOT. 1879 INDIANA—
av., parior, dining-room, and kitchen on first foor;
will be sold at a bargain on easy terms, with furniture
if desired. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-RENT, OR EXCHANGE-HOUSES AND lots at Hinsiale; highest land and cheapest of any aubure of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn at COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FARMS OF 80 TO 500 ACRES IN ILLI-r nois and adjoining States; some trade taken. One of the best breweries in the West, complete, at a bar-gain. MANN & CONGDON, Room 2. 177 LaSalie-s.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE CITY for the money; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; convenient and complete in every sense; only three left. 827 Monroe-st. (corner Gakley), 118 Oakley-st, and 401 Warren-av. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRIC a good order.
2-story and basement stone front, \$25 Carroll-av.
2-story and basement brick, Oakley-st., near Harrisg
BAIRD & BRADLEY. 90 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH, THE ELEGANT S atory brick house 778 Fulton-st. Inquire at 78 TO RENT-VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY, diegant new marbie-front house 217 Ashiand sy.; price not so much as object as good temant. Inquire at 211 Ashiand sy.

TO RENT-\$30, 315 WARREN-AV., 11 ROOM COT-tage, all modern improvements \$10, 312% Rub-bard-st., good 6-room house. PETKESO & BAY. 168 Randolph-st.
TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, FINE NEW 3-STORY brick house 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

North Side.

To RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NEW 14room brick, south front, waituut graining. Every
modern convenience. A 2-story and basement brick,
cast front, with barn destrable locality. Also a fat
rooma, \$20. CHARLES N. HALE, ISS Randolph-st. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICKS

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICKS

dwelling ico Delaware-piace. BAIRD & BRAD
LET, 90 LASalie-st.

TO RENT-\$25-GOOD HOUSE OF 9 BOOMS, GOOD

bara and yard, at No. 34 Dunning-st., 4 doors east

of Lincoin-av. H. A. STREETER, 80 lithous-st. TO RENT-NO. 415 DEARBORN-AV., \$100 PER month. Inquire at house.

South Side,
TO RENT-THEE-STORY AND BASEMENT
A stone-front dwelling, 171 Calumet-av.; cheap tenements by Particles and the Street Street Street
dwelling with town, near Party-Street
dwelling with town, near Furness, 45 Twenty-secoud-st. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 20 Lasalie-st.
TO RENT-FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS MARBLE
front residence on Walsach-av., near Fourteenthst., 14 rooms, all modern huptovements, large barn;
to private family only; \$150 per month. Address B
10, Tribune office. South Side.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT-HOUSES-BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 [ASalle-st., corner Madison:
132 Chicago-st., corner State-st., 3-story and basement stone front, 13 rooms, all improvements, fine location. indiana-st., 3-story brick, 14 rooms, furnace, 346 Indiana-st., 3-story brick, 14 rooms, furnace, etc., \$35.

352 Indiana-st., 3-story brick, 14 rooms, first-class order, \$35 to good tenant.

360 West Washington-st., pleasant house, with large grounds, stable, etc.; very fine location,

Ga Union Park-place, 9 rooms, stone, \$25.

442 Warren-av., brick, 10 rooms, \$20.

441 South Leavitt-st., brick, 10 rooms, \$20.

634 Wabash-av., fine marble from, 13 rooms, A 1 order.

6 Vincennes-place, 10 rooms, brick, \$20, Suburban,
To RENT-WINNETKA-HOUSE, BARN, 5 ACRES;
garden and grove, near station, looking over lake.
Call at 70 Descripton-st., Hoom 21. TO RENT-LARGE BRICK BUILDING, KNOWN
As the Soldiers' Home, at South Evansion; either
furnished or unfurnished; seven acres of ground; good
barn. The premises all in good order. For particulars
call at No. 629 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-BOOMS.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED BOOMS, AT 878 TO RENT-MICKLY-FURNISHED BOOMS, AT 578
Washa-av.

TO RENT-CHEAP-UNFURNISHED BOOMS IN suites to private ramilies, conveniently arranged for light housekeeping, at 273 South Clark-st.

TO BENT-TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BOOMS CONFLETE FOR the south Side with board, for laddes only. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT-TUNISHED BOOMS COMPLETE FOR housekeeping; furniture can be bought. Apply to bentist, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT-URNISHED ROOMS IN THE BRY-and Block very cheap, suitable for man and wife, corner of Handolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

To BENT-AT 132 NORTH SHELDON-ST., A FEW handsomely furnished rooms to respectable gentlemen in a strictly private Frehch family; a good chance to learn the language.

Stores.
TO RENT-THREE STORES AND BASEMENTS IN complete new marble-front building, corner Van Buren and State-sts. Apply 277 State-st., Room 4. D. PRATT.

Miscellameous.
TO RENT-THE OLD FURNITURE REPAIRING shop, 1055% Indians-av.

WANTE. upper part of house or cottage on West Side. Address, for one week, B 38, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, with nine or ten rooms; good location. Address J. McD. BENIGHT, 239 and 241 Madison-st.

J. McD. BENIGHT, 259 and 241 Madison-8.

W. ANTED-TO RENT—A FEW MORE FIRST—
Class houses, centrally located, on either South,
North, or West Side. F. C. VIERLING, Room 5, 114
Dearborn-8.

HUSICAL.

W. W. KIMBALL. corner State and Adams-sta.

A FEW SECOND-HAND HALLET. DAVIS & CO. Square Grand Flanos, good as new, varranted in full, with cover and stool for \$2.00 cash. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

W. W. KIMBALL CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-makes of pianos and organs:
Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos.
Wim. F. Emerson Pianos.
Wim. F. Emerson Pianos.
Wim. F. Emerson Pianos.
Smith American Organs,
Shoninger Eureka Organs,
Kimball Orchestral Organs,
Kimball Orchestral Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sta.

WANTED-WHO HAS GOOD GUITAR TO TRADE for violin and \$3 or \$4 cash? Address B 17, Tribune office.

une office.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS
terly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before beying. Illustrated estalogues malled free. REED'S Temple of Music, 52 Van staren-st. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CLEAR REAL ESTATE, two blocks from city limits, for a stock of goods. Address A 21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED LOTS FOR Western land; houses and lots for stocks of goods. MANN & CONGDON, Room 2, 477 Laskales.

TO EXCHANGE—OWNER GOING A WAT—SEVER—OBJECT AND CONGRESS OF WHITTEN HOUSES, What houses; good central location. What have you goo? Will take Texas lands. Address B 28, Tribunes office. you cot? Will take Texas lands. Astress B.S., Protime office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF A GEOCERY AND
bakery is a store resised for 3 years; doing a good
business; in a growing manufacturing piace; also two
lots, with a splendth house, barn, etc., for a cultivated
farm; lows preferred. Address E H 100, Tribune.

WANTED—82,000 TO 612,000 HOUSE ON WEST
WANTED—82,000 TO 612,000 HOUSE ON WEST
WANTED—42-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
or marble-front house for suburban groperty,
clear, \$6,000; will assume incumbrance. Address B
16, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED, A GENTS WANTED-A GOOD AGENT, WHO IS beeiling furniture or sicture frames, to sell parties brackets for our firm. SMITH & STURFY, corner yan Jures and Frankin-sts.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. salesman to take charge of our silk dense of for our laces and embroideries. Apply the reference from last place, and estating id. to PETTIS, IVERS & CO., New York WANTED-A GOOD CLERK IN A WHOLESAL

mall; references required. B 36. Tribune office.

WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS CHAIR FINISHER (painter) by LAYER BHOS., Wabasha, Minn., whom please address for particulars.

WANTED-TWO GOOD MOLDING POLISHERS COMPAN, Indianapolis Molding and Picture-Frame Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-CUTTER: must be a mass of undoubted integrity. Apply to J. HUNTER, Terre Haste, Ind., stating weekly wages and giving references.

WANTED-TWO GOOD TINNERS FOR CARPOL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR WANTED-A BOY 18 YEARS OF AGE TO LEARN gold and silver plating: must be a worker, and live with his parents. Apply to CHAS. BERRANGER LES ISSAES.

IRI State-et.

WANTED-TWO SHOEMARENS ON NEW WORK and repairing at 500 South State-et.

WANTED-TWO SHOEMARERS ON NEW WORK and repairing at 500 South State-et.

WANTED-A GOOD CARINETMAKER, ON REpairing 111 State-et. rear, up-stairs.

WANTED-A GOOD BARBER: STEADY WORKS at 475 Minwaukee-av., new number. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COAT AND PANTS-makers immediately, at 212 Washington-st., cor-ner Frankfin. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS BARBER; STEADY work to right man single man preferred; good place. B. RANSAL, 339 West Twelfit at. W ANTED-A FRW GOOD CUSTOM COAT TAILors will find steady work at S. KNGKL'S, corner
Glark and Van Buren-sta.

W ANTED-A GOOD TAILOR: ONE WHO CAN DO
general enstom work: Swedish preferred. Call at
389 Tuirty-first-si.

W ANTED-MEN-10 GOOD COAT HANDS; COME
early at 235 State-st. J. F. HEID.

WANTED-A TINNER AT ONCE STRADS Water-to Coal Miners, a winter-baker, 800 for Texas. R. F. Christian, 388 South Water-st.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR IOWA. LEAVE this day; free fare; 50 coal-miners; 10 learns; 50 for Government work, and all laborers that want to go soath to call it J. B. SYRRBECK & CO. 8, 25 West Bandolph-st.

WANTED-150 MEN FOR MEMPHIS, LEVER
work; a good job; hars all winter; wages \$1.00
per day, and board cheap, \$3.50 per weak. Beport betore 2 o'clock on Thursday afterneon. Come along,
boys. E. G. HAIGHT & CO., 25s South Water-st.

WANTED-A FEW GOOD MEN TO CANVASS Chicago and vicinity for the sale of the Eureks Self-Lighting Gas Burner; no tape, no fuse, no electricity, no matches; an entirely new article of novelty and great utility; sells at aght; territory for sale or lease in any part of the United States or Canada. Office 181 South Clara-at., Isoom 4. soy part of the United States or Canada. Office 181 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW AND USEFULL articles; sales quick and profits large; loffer direct-men, cantassers, and peediers greater inducements than any other house can. C. M. LININGTON, de and d'Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE, fourth year; circulation over 10,000; 3 months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT. 60 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW FAST-SELLING patent stricles, chromos, frames, and notions. American Novelty Company, 108 State-st.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY PART of the Union for a buttness that will not workers \$5 to \$10 a day. Sand for sapers, or 50 cents for \$1 samples. RAY & CO., Chicago. WANTED-A SALESMAN TO SELL AN ARTICLE that is required in every household. Address B WANTED-GOOD ACTIVE BOY WHO IS NOT BO West Malison at Anniverse Boy West Malison at 1997 West

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH GIRL to work in a small private family: also a girl for second work. Apply at 279 Outario-at. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and Ironer. Apply, with references, at 155 South WANTED-A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL: WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPLETENT GIRL
for general housework at 51 South Peoria-at. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Orchard-st., first house north of WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and Ironer, Good references required. Apply before 4 o'clock in afternoon. 641 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT 9 181. TO COOK wash, and iron, at 227 Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A GIRL FOR GENeral housework (German preferred), 52 Viocennes-av.

WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 532 Calumet-av. WANTED-A GIRL THAT CAN COOK, WASH, and Iron, German preferred. Inquire at No. 914 Michigan-av., near Twenty-afth-st. WANTED-AT 09 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST. A good German girl to do general housework in a small ramily. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVI-an girl for general housework; also a nurse girl.

WANTED—AT SIS NORTH LASALLE-ST., A competent girl to cook, wash. and iron.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENERsi housework; must be a good cook; good wages and steady place. Apply at 745 West Washington-st.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, FIRST-CLASS meet and pastry cook in small family where faw where faw WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN giri for general housework. 196 Centre-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdros, references required. Call at 413 Dearbora-av., between 10 and 2, Thursday.

WANTED—A GRIL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 10 Warren-av. References required.

WANTED-COOK AND DISHWASHER APPLY at 44 South Clark-st.; come ready for work. Senmstresses.

WANTED-HANDS FOR CROCHET WORK; ONLY such as want work need apply. 720 West Madi-WANTED-DRESSMAKERS, AT MRS. DUNN'S, 414 South Clark-st. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS; one who can board at home. Apply at 230 North

WANTED-A GOOD NURSE GIRL ABOUT 1: years of age: must be sind and winning with children. Inquire at 514 North LaSalie-st. WANTED-WET NURSE-CHILD MONTH OLD.
Inquire of DR. T. S. BOND, 47 Clark-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED-A WOMAN NOT UNDER 20, 1N A
family of three, to take care of 6 months' baby
and be generally useful. 21 North Throop-ss.

WANTED—SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE YOUNG isdies for a Southern theatre; experience set necessary. Apply this morning at the Dramatic Agency, Room, it? LaSaile-st.

WANTED—SIRLS FOR LABELING IN A PACK-ing-house. 188 and 190 East Jackson-st., corner of Fifth-ay.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SOME money, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. Apply to Mrs. Dr. LANGE, 5 Rees-et.

this advertisement. Apply to Mrs. Dr. LANGE, 5 Kees-st.

FOUND-A SMALL SUM OF MONEY ON MICRIgan-av., near Randolph-st., which the owner may have by proving amount and paying for this advertisement. E. A. DOWNS, 28 and 40 South Water-st.

FOUND-ON THE MORNING OF SEFT. 22, NEAR I the Exposition Building, a red pocketbook containing a small sum of money, excursion telests, and paper. Owner please call ist fribune office.

I OST-ON TUESDAY EVENING ON WENT RAN12 dolph-st., from Clinicot to Haisted, thence to Lake and Elizabeth, an oval only aleeve-button. The finder will be handsomely rewarded do relavating same to F. A. JACUBS, No. 32 West Kandolph-st.

I OST-WILL THE PERSON WHO FOUND MY value of surgical instruments return it to Dr. W. F. LEWIS, 325 West Van Buren-st., and receive 410 reward?

Ward?

LEFT-IN A TWELFTH-ST. BUS MONDAY.
U Sept. 24, package containing valuable book; finder,
by returning to E. H. STEPHENS, Boom 38 Times
Building, will receive good reward.

So REWARD-LOST OR STOLEN-A WALLET
the same to 333 Bue lajand-av., will be rewarded with
the above reward; so questions asked.

A GOOD PARTY WITH \$1,500 CAN PURCHASE and conduct an established and paving light manufacturing business; staple goods, safe investment, surreturns. For particulars address B 48, Tribuse effect. POR SALE—CREATE STORE AND PIXTURES
CREATE OF CREATE STORE AND PIXTURES
CREATE OF CREATE STORE AND PIXTURES
CREATE OF CREATE OF CREATE STORE
POR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A SALOON
toling a good business. Apply for a days as it from
its, its Washington-st., from 2 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—RNGINE AND
boiler, 40-busine power, inclosed in a large building
satisfies for most any kind of manufacturing. Clear,
call at 78 Dearborn-st., from 2.1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL, 10 ACRES
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL, 10 ACRES
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL, 10 ACRES
FOR SALE—A FIRST-GLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

FOR SALE—TIME AQUARIUM, FRICE, 200. Ap-

70 PIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL WARRANTED, at less than half the lowest prices. Private loss office, 125 claraet., Round, upstairs.

TITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESAI bouse, as shipping, receiving, or entry elerk, by eady man; 15 years' reference. B & Tribune office. endy man; 15 years reference. Be, Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT KAI

that will make himself generally useful, with
exchant tailor, or in a restall clothing house, or selling
bods, cut or trim, and willing to sew in meantime
many preferred, in a good place; best of reference
il be given. Address B 15, Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. ON
who is capable and willing; writes a fair hand are
a keep accounts; would make a good salesman or
rk of any kind; salary moderate. Address B 25,
flouncoffice. fribule office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN SHOCKET

Store, by a competent man (Dane); thereughly un
derstands the business. Please address B 37, Tribune

CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCES reference will be given to a good attaction. Additionally the country of the Coachines, Tenmsters, &c.,
SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN, TO
bouse; ase dining waiter. Apply at 68 Illinois-st. E.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AGE:
2 to work in store, office, or commission house: a
a good driver; will drive grocery or any kind of business wagon; best of references. Address DAVE, Trib CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF CITUATION WAS SHOULD BE SH St. Tribule office.

St. Tribule office.

St. Tribule office.

St. Willy for few days would like to travel for Chicago house or any other capacity; traveled six years; above capacity; traveled six years; above ference.

Address DRUMBER, Tribune office.

COOR. Call or address for three days to 500 West Superior at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWED. Is a girl to do general honsework in a small private family. Call for two days at 690 State 24.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT cook and is anotheres in a private family. Pienae address CA. 88 Twenty-fourth-si., corner Fratric-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPICTA
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPICTA
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GRIL, TO DO

SENERAL HOUSE Address 143 Seventeenth-si.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GRIL, TO DO

SENERAL HOUSE ADDRESS SEVENTEENTH-SI IN WILLIAM OF THE CONTROL OF

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in small private family. Il Twenty-sixth-of SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH W lode reneral housework in a small family. a basement door, the North State-at., this mor SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GE girl to do general housework. 330 Sedgwich SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO ond work in private family. Call at 13 North O ond work in orivate family. Call at 13 North State
STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO D
second work and sewing; will help take care of ch
dren. Reference will be given if required. Addre
561 Sedgwick et.
StuATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIR
TO Googneral housework or second work in a privat
family; good reference, apply, for two days, at 11
West Gurley-st., oprner of May. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, RELIABLE of girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family call, for 2 days, at 889 State-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A PIRST-CLASS COOK, None but first-class families need answer. 163
North Green-st., first-four.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron or do general nousework.

Call as 600 State-st. for two days. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE JOING STRICK, and the private family to cook or do general last place. Call or address 16 Miller 4st, in rear.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS to cook, wash, and from in a private family. Call ab TULATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL WHIC understands her bushess, for general bousework, to cook wash, and from Call for two days at less centiets—s

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE BY A young healthy woman; best of references. Call for three days at 142 Twentieth-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL Of to de general housework in a private family. Call at 1132 indiana av., in rear. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE, TRUST worthy English girl; competent cook and laundress will do general work; references from last employers. Si Vermon-av. ST Vernon-av.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GEE
A) man girt to do general housework in a private fail
ib; good references. Please call at 775 Wantent-av.
uo-stafr.

SITUATION WANTED-FOR GOOD LAUNDRESS.
S is a Canadian, and fully understands her business, would not object to chamberwork. Call at 51 East Van

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS, ID REMOVED IN TURNITURE AND PIANOS, ID REMOVED IN THE STATE OF THE STATE O A bonds, etc., at LAUNORIES private offices, in Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1804.

CLAIMS FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK TAKEN IN
C exchange for good Chicago real estate. H. J.
CHRISTOPER, 157 Randolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

C Monsy to leas on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
office dictassed, 96 East Madison-st. Established 1888.

NICKRIS IN SUMS OF 22 AND UPWARDS CAN
be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Lemmany.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

TO LOAN-32 ON, 54 COA, AND 53 COO IN HAND, 6
per cessed interest and 2 per cent commission. JOHN
C. LONG, 72 East Washington-51.

WANTED—70 BORROW \$1, 200 ON IMPROVED
city property. Address 8 23, Tribune.

WANTED—800 FOR ONE YEAR; SECURITY,
personal property worth four times the amount;
therees 10 per cent; no bouns: straight transaction.
Address 8 23, Tribune office.

\$3.000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE
\$3.000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE
\$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT
\$ 00.00 CENTER TRIES. EDWARD S. DESYMB A BADGAIN-FOR WANT OF USE-A FINE people of the people man, and not ill miles an about, for such a people man, are read ill miles an about, for such a people man, are for 640 Feb each; and choice of sential buggy marse for 640 Feb each; and choice of 230; fine boileses buggy, 250; turnous boile, Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Islanders. A UCTION SALE—OF A LA BOE LOT OF BIORES. A UCTION SALE—OF A LA BOE LOT OF BIORES. To buggles, harness, etc., this day, Thursday, Sept. 37, commencing at 10 a. m. at WREIN & CO. %, 106 and 108 Washington at, Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HORSES: ALSO THE Largest stock of new and second-hand buggles, carriages, Glarence suikites, road-vagons, top delivery wagons, express—vagons, sew and second-hand harness, single and double, all of the best make. Horses, buggles, wagons, dc., let by the day or week. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Must be said to pay advances. H. C. WALERE, 246 and 251 State 48.

LOOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND BEGGIES.

afaction guaranteed. Address C. B. KASTON, Described. Ill.

FORSALE—A WELL-MATCHED PAIR OF PONIES.

With harsess and basket phaetos, cheap for cash. Apoly to \$12 AFORDIO & MUNEPITY, corner of Ontario and Well-siz.

HOUSE-TURNISHING GOODS, STOVES, FURNITHEE TO make a home comfortable,—at reasonable prices and on easy payments. The only firm in Chicago who can furnish a home comfortable, from callar to attic,—vish choice new gnods. All four floors of our new stone-front building, corner of Lincoln and Madison-siz., are filled always with desirable, new, clean goods. Strangers wishing the city, and cash customers, with find if to their interest to call on us. If you don't believe it, call and see for yourselves. W. A. LOWELLS & CO., 756 West Madison-st. SELLING OUT AT AND BELOW COST FOR 3 S days—so aumber! Carpets furniture, and stoyed can be purchased of W. A. LOWELL & CO., 728 West Madison-se, cheaper ham of any other pages.

A LI CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE
A men's cast-off-clothing. Orders by said sromptly
stiended to. JONAS GELDER, SES SESSES.
WASTED-BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP,
Address B 16, Tribune office, giving lowest cash WANTED-TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAVE barber-chair, Rochester patent. Address, stating chare it may be seen, B 40, Tribune office.

A BROLUTELY STREE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUL altern merchandise, carriages of a, money local to per cent year. HARRES & CO., 100 West Monroe FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VA Barce et. — Annie mellins for storage of turnitus

t delay and mistakes be sure and give Pos-ss in full, including State and County. ses may be made either by draft, express TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

Chicago produce markets were steadier say, and most breadstuffs were firmer, owing storm. Mess pork-closed steady, at \$13.45 etober and \$12.97%@13.00 for January. losed quiet, at \$8.95 for October and \$8,35@ seller the year. Meats were steady, at 6%ce shoulders and 7%c for do short ribs. reights were firmer, at 4%c for corn to Bufflighwines were steady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dall and firm. Wheat closed 1\(\pm\) 01\(\pm\) higher, at \$1.14\(\pm\) for September and \$1.06\(\pm\) for October. Corn closed \(\pm\) \(\pm\) to higher, at 42c cash and 41\(\pm\) for October. Outs closed \(\pm\) to higher, at 42c cash and 41\(\pm\) for October. Nye closed \(\pm\) closed \(\pm\)

ige yesterday closed at 97.

The subject of tree-planting and the sani-tary value of forests engaged the attenof the American Public Health Associa tion at yesterday's session, a paper by Dr. Ax-DREW, of Laporte, Ind., being received with interest. Among the other papers read, that by Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Chicago, on "The Means of Diminishing Infant Mortality from wel Affections," is a contribution of value to anxious parents, who will do well to keep nind the simple and easy remedies sug-

After the secret conclaves of the four railway magnates who fix things to suit them-selves with regard to freight rates for goods carried across this broad land, there regularly come the owlish convocations of Red Lines, White Lines, and Blue Lines, Great Western mysterious parasites upon transportation, to convince the increasingly-disgusted Ameri-can citizen that the railway service of his country rolls, like the false system of Prozerr, with "cycle and epicycle, orb in orb,"—in other words, with rings and inside rings, and more Credit Mobelier than you can shake a stick at.

Two first-class sensations were furnished by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court yesterday in the finding of indictments against Sydney Myres, late of the Beehive, and five of the officers of the swindle known as the Protection Life-Insurance Company. Embezzlement is the charge in each case, and so far as the ruphic are at present adand, so far as the public are at present ad-vised through the developments in connec-tion with both collapses, the true bills are true indeed. The maladministration of sacred trusts is getting to be so common now-adays that a few criminal trials are needed to enforce the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not steal."

Among the first of the visitors at the White House after the return of the President from his Southern trip was the Hon, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who called yester-ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who called yester-day, and in the course of an interview of the most cordial character expressed his admira-tion of what he chooses to designate "the administration of the Government in accord-ance with the constitutional principles of Home Rule." He went so far as to declare his belief that President Haves had done more for the pecification of the country than Mr. Traper could have done had he been in-sugurated, and to tender to the President ntire support and approbation. These ignificant words when spoken by the lost man of the South, the man who more than any other is entitled to speak for the people of the South.

paper on "Railroads and Their Relation to the Public," declared that the systems of protection and subsidy were the two biggest lies uttered in America, he uttered a truth which the farmers ought to be the last ones to deny; but, singular as it may appear, there were those who, though plundered every year for the benefit of the protected interests, and taxed every year for their por-tion of bonds and subsidies granted to rail-posts, and receiving no benefit from a lither

nino's own hand, then of his brain, and he is, by his own declaration, responsible for the action of the Convention in repudiating the President's efforts toward the rethe President's efforts toward the reform of the Civil Service. The Hon.
George William Curris represented
the friends of the Administration, and
his efforts to secure a moderate indorsement
of the President were defeated by an overwhelming vote. Nothing but platformmaking was accomplished during the first
day's session of the Convention; the nominations follow to-day. tions follow to-day.

The flag that dizzily flutters on the dome f the State-House at Springfield has been atrepidly hoisted fifteen feet higher, and the heart of the growling Granger, steeled so flintily against the Ring which asks for additional millions to "keep it up," is expected to soften precipitately and enthusiastically at the statement that the Stars and Stripes now flaunt our glorious freedom to the world three hundred and eighty-three feet clear of the terrestrial ball which grovels beneath. Speaking for Chicago there are beneath. Speaking for Chicago, there are about 14,000 of its citizens who would jus-tify this luxurious altitude if they were given the privilege of utilizing it for about half an hour, whenever they may be able to give a public reception to the Mr. Spraces who went from among them so unostentatiously

done it. At their State Convention yesterday at Fond du Lac there was a fearful clatter of broken slates, and the cut-and-dried schemes didn't seem to work at all. After four ballots for Governor, in which the formerly-recognized leading candidates had the honors about even, the dark horse cavorted into the Convention in the person of Judge James A. Mallory, of Milwankee, and won the race in a single heat. Judge Mallory's views on finance are represented as the softest of the soft.

If so, he will find no trouble in accepting the platform adopted, which is the pulpiest of the pulpy. In fact, the resolutions, after referring incidentally to Mr. There's failure to convince the Electoral Commission very largely devoted to the financial question, which is tackled with a will and torn to tatters. Mr. Davis, one of the candidates for Governor, was nominsted for the second place, but would have none of it. Still, it was decided to keep his name on the ticket whether he would or no. The Convention was made up of many conflicting interests, inasmuch as every third man wanted an office of some kind. The easualties are therefore numerous, and it is hardly to be expected that the team will pull well together.

building, and the total destruction of a portion of its contents, has set on foot an inquiry which ought long since to have been made that is, whether all the public buildings in Washington and their contents are not liable at any time to be destroyed by fire. The Patent-Office building was what the architects called fire-proof, and was this respect undoubtedly superior most of the Government buildings. Yet it caught fire and narrowly escaped complete destruction, just as any of the others may do. An investigation reveals the fact that a fruit ful source of spontaneous combustion and of uncontrollable conflagration exists in the old papers and records have been stored away, and for this reason it is seriously doubted whether any building could be saved from great damage, if not entire destruction. in the event of a fire breaking out under the roofs. The storage of vast quantities of combustible material is a matter which the heads of Departments should attend to at once, while it belongs to Congress to remedy the architectural defects which endanger the safety of probably every Government building in Washington, and threaten the burning of records and archives the loss of which would be a national calamity.

The partial destruction of the Patent-Office

The editor of the Chicago Times has evolved a cabal from his inner conscious in which Mr. WASHBURN, Mr. HESING, Mr. MEDILL, and others figure in a sort of heter-ogeneous combination to carry out a pro-gramme which is also evolved from the same unsavory locality. It is notorious that there is an unpleasantness existing between Mr. Storky and Mr. Hesme that dates back to the time of the latter's whisky misfortunes. It is notorious also that they have indulged in some very sovere personalities at each other's expense, and that at last Mr. Storky became so odiously offensive that Mr. HESING notified him he should hold him personally reponsible at sight if he did not modify his assaults. Consequently there is no cordiality between the two men. There is not that unity of sentiment and affection that or-dinarily characterizes sincere friends.

This being the status of the Hesmo-Storms relations, Mr. Storms conceives there is an opportunity now to get even with Mr. Hesing, because Mr. Hesing's son is a candidate for a county office. Hence the Times is daily filled with vulgar diatribes directed against Mr. Hestno and his son. It does not seem to occur to the rabid Mr. STOREY that he is overdoing the thing, and that his course may have the contrary effect from what he intends, or that he is producfrom what he intends, or that he is producing sympathy in this community for Mr. Washington Hesing by reason of his coarse and brutal assaults. It does not occur to him that he is taking the surest means of securing his nomination and election, because people can discriminate between men. Mr. Washington Hesing is not responsible for his father's actions and misfortunes. No one has charged him with being mixed up with the whisky business, or with seeking to defraud the revenue, or with illicit business with the whisky business, or with seeking to defrand the revenue, or with illicit business of any description. He is not responsible for his father's faults, and fair-minded men can see it. There has hitherto been no serious intention to nominate Mr. Warmnorox Hesing, and probably not one Republication. lican in a hundred has expressed a prefer-ence for him over any other. To what extent he may now figure as a candidate, Mr. Storer is responsible. If these brutal attacks should continue, and sympathy for attacks should continue, and sympathy for Mr. Washington Hesing so increase as to secure his nomination, Mr. Stores would be responsible for this also. To whatever extent Mr. Washington Hesing may stand today as a candidate for any office, Mr. Stores is directly responsible. He is simply overshooting his mark and bringing about the very result he wishes to prevent. His attempt to drag other parties into his imaginary combination for purposes of assault is maliciously impertinent. He will soon find that he has undertaken a larger job than he can execute, and that this scurrilous sort of journalism doesn't win in the long run. He pursued the same tactics against Mayor Hearn and was beaten. He is now pursuing a simi-

lar abusive course towards Judge Williams, because the latter, in the performance of his duties, had to enforce the laws against him. No one can read these brutal and vulgar tindes without the instinctive feeling that both the charges and inferences are false and malicious. If Mr. Storky thinks that Mr. Washington Hesing is incompetent for office, that he would be unsafe in it, that he would prejudice or endanger the interests of the community, or that he could not give a good bond, it would be clearly legitimate for him to point out such facts and comment upon them; but to load him down with dirty, contemptible, and libelous epithets, merely spon them; but to load him down to contemptible, and libelous epithets, merely because the young man's father has been in trouble and because he has a personal grievance with the father, proves nothing against the son, and will not command the approbathe son, and will not com tion of fair-minded men.

HAVE WE ANY LEGAL BANKS IN ILLI-NOIS! One of the leading lawyers of this city has been investigating the legality of special bank charters in this State, and has arrived bank charters in this State, and has arrived at the conclusion that they are all unconsti-tutional. In a conversation with the said attorney, he stated the points of the ques-tion substantially as follows: The interest which has been excited by the recent failure of a number of so-called savings banks in our city has necessarily directed public attention not as to their management, but to ence. Every one of these banks purports to exist under special charters granted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. It is conceded on all hands that no such charters could be obtained under the present Constitution, and no banks whatever can be authorized except under and by virtue of a law which shall be first passed by the General Assembly and then submitted to a vote of the people, and it now becomes necessary to inquire if any greater power existed under the Constitution of 1848. The tenth article of that instrument specifies what corpora-tions may be organized, and in the first section provides that "Corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes and in cases where in the judg of the General Assembly the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws," and under this clause almost every species of corporation has been granted special charters, and in several instances their legality has been upheld by the Supreme Court, on the ground that they were
"cases where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the objects of the corporation could not be attained under general

laws," although everybody else knew better. But such a reason cannot be made to apply to banking corporations or associations with banking powers, because the Constitu tion makes express provision in regard to them, and they never could be legally organized except in the manner pointed out by the Constitution itself. The fifth section of Art. X. of the Constitution of 1848 relates particularly to corporations or association with banking powers, and expressly provide

porations or associations with banking powers shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against

Now the definition of a bank is in comm cial law "a place for the deposit of money," and banks are of three kinds, viz.: of deposit, of discount, and of circulation. See Bouvier's Law Dictionary or any treatise on banking. By the Constitution of 1870 the provision of the Constitution of 1848 was substantially adopted, and is in these words: | would find "a clean docket." Gen. Grant No act of the General Assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit, or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same and be approved by a majority of all the votes cas at such election for or against such law.

See Art. XI., title, "Banks."

Now if the General Assembly of the State of Illinois was, by the Constitution of 1848, absolutely prohibited from passing any act either authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, and if it was further declared that no such ac should ever go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same should be submitted to the people, we would like to know if there is a single banking corporation or association in this State which purports to exist by virtue of a special law or special charter which has any validity whatever.

It may, however, be argued that Sec. 2 of Art. XI. of the present Constitution saves these corporations. The provision is as fol-

All existing charters or grants of special or ex-clusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time the

Constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have validity or effect whatever. But if, as we have just said, the Constitu-tion absolutely prohibited the General As-sembly from passing any law organizing a corporation with banking powers, and expressly declared that if such a law should pressly declared that if such a law should be passed it should not go into effect, or in any manner be in force unless the law was sub-mitted to the people, and it was never done, then we submit that there is nothing what-ever in the present Constitution which saves them, and their charters are all null and void, and they must be regarded as mere voluntary associates, and every stockholder liable as a partner.

iable as a partner. By Sec. 6 of Art. XL of the present Constitution it is provided that "Every stockholder in a banking corporation or in-stitution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held for all its liabilities ac-cruing while he or she remains such stock-holder." In many of the private charters of the various banking institutions in this State there are provisions that the stockholder shall be liable to depositors for double the amount of the stock while the same was held by him, and for six months thereafter. But even if there was no such provision in any one of these charters, the Constitution would probably make stockholders liable to the extent provided for by it on the authority of the case entitled "In the matter of OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank, 21 N. Y., p. 11." OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank, 21 N. Y., p. 11."
Our attention has been called to this matter by Thomas D. Robertson, Esq., a well-known citizen of Rockford, formerly a lawyer and banker, as a matter of great public concern, and we are of the opinion that if a "general clearing" is to take place, the people of this State might as well commence the job at one time as another.

It has in some instances been decided that if a body of men are pretending to act under a charter of incorporation their acts

Attorney-General to bring a test case at once, and see whether the various State banks scattered throughout Illinois are exer-

GRANT ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

GRANT at Edinburg, and succeeded in ex-tracting from him the first public expression on American politics that he has made since he vacated the office of Chief Magistrate We print extracts from the reported interview this morning. Many of the statements there attributed to the ex-President are very remarkable, and all will be found interesting on account of their source and the bluntne with which they are made. It will probab be a surprise to many of Gen. Grant's warm est friends, who have ranged themselves among the Implacables since the adoption of that he gives that policy his warmest indorsement, speaks of the object aimed at as a noble one, hopes it will succeed, and says, if he were home, he would exert all his influence in favor of President HAYES' plan of reconciliation. This is a frank admission that the policy of sustaining the ing the carpet-baggers by bayonets was a failure, and it is confirmation of what was often suspected, viz.: That GRANT, when President, rather yielded to the pressure of the bloody-shirt politicians than asserted his own conviction in pursuing the policy of armed intervention. So far from appre-hending that President Harm's course may destroy the Republican party, Gen. GRANT has an abiding faith that a Republican President will be elected in 1880. But, while approving heartily of the President's Southern policy, Gen. Grant very illogically scoffs at Service reform,—illogically, because, while President, he always professed the greatest devotion to this particular reform in theory, whatever his practice was. Now the practice of the present Administra-tion is certainly very different from that of the preceding Administration in the management of the Civil Service, -as different, in fact, as President Haves' Southern policy is from that to which Gen. GBANT allowed his Administration to be committed. If Gen. Grant has faith in the change of policy in regard to the South, why cannot he trust to a new departure in Civil Service? He errs when he intimates that the new Administration is dealing only in theories and with theorists; the fact is, that there had been no effort to put the cardinal principles of Civil-Service reform into practice till President HAYES assumed the responsibility. Gen. Grant's utterances on the subject of

his dispute with Senator SUMMER, which broadened out till it took in MOTLEY, then Minister to England, are characterized by more rancor than would have been expected from him, especially as both SUMNER and MOTLEY have passed beyond the dissensions of politics. It is natural enough that Gen. GRANT, on occasion, should state his side of the quarrel, and say what he can to justify his position at that time. But to do this it was not necessary to intimate that Mr. SUMNER was an habitual falsifier, as he does when he says he told Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CUBTIS that SUMNER had "made statements knowing them to be falsehoods," and added that he (SUMNER) "had frequently been caught in similar misrepresentations." Nor does the particular instance cited by Gen. GRANT warrant any such conclusion. CURTIS claimed on behalf of his friend Summen that the latter had discharged his duties as Chairma of the Senate Foreign Committee promptly and efficiently, and added that SUMNER had told him that the new Chairman (CAMERON) now says that he proved to Mr. Curris at the time that SUMNER had persistently obstructed the work of his Committee, and that he was not a truthful man. There may still be a difference of opinion on this subject, and it is not unlikely that Mr. CURTIS will be heard from in regard to the interview to which Gen. GRANT refers; it is possible that the different estimate made by GRANT and SUMNER as to the manner in which the latter managed the affairs of the Foreign Committee did not convince Mr. Curris that Summer was either an intriguer or an untruthful man. It is evident, indeed, that Gen. GRANT still cherishes more resent ment for the opposition he encountered in his favorite San Domingo scheme (with which BABCOCK was conspicuously asso-ciated) than for any other incident of his Administration. Proof of this may be further found in his putting down Cart Schurz as a humbug,-Mr. Schurz, like SUMNER, having been one of his fiercest and

most persistent antagonists in this matter. "FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOUTH."
The Louisville Courier-Journal is a persistent advocate of every raid upon the National Treasury which is made under the name of "the South," and its line of argument in all cases is the demand of an offset for some similar expenditure made, as it claims, on behalf of the North. Thus its main defense of the Tow Scorr Texas & Pacific lobby has been based on the assump-tion that the existing Pacific railroads—the Union and Central—were subsidized for the benefit of the North, and hence it claims that the Government ought to devote a hundred millions, more or less, to the construction of a Southern Pacific railroad for the benefit of the South. We have before exposed the inaccuracy of this statement by citing the apparent fact that the existing Pacific railroads were intended to be, and practically are, a central route connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; if the Pacific railroad subsidies are to be regarded in a sectional way, then the proposed Southern Pacific must be treated as an offset to the proposed Northern Pacific, and the one cannot be subsidized without creating an equal claim for the subsidizing the other. The only patriotic course is to op-pose granting Government aid to either and both.

But the Courier-Journal pursues the same line of argument in its present support of the scheme for making levees along both sides of the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau to the mouth. It holds, because certain sums of public money have been voted from time to time for the Fox-River improvement, therefore Congress should grant \$30,000,000 at once for the Lower-Mississippi scheme, and as much more subsequently as may be found necessary to carry it out. We are not among those who have any faith in the Fox-River. improvement, and do not regard the project of carrying the grain of Iowa and Minnesota by water to Green Bay, and so into the northern part of Lake Michigan, as a feasible competition with railroads, no matter how much public money may be squandered upon it. But the indefatigable lobbying, and ca-

ould receive hundreds of millions, which embankment scheme would cost be because one fallacy has received a certain amount of favor, another is entitled to public confi-

another is entitled to public dence, and because a few millions of public money have been misused on a Northern river, a great many millions should be misappropriated for a Southern river.

The claim is that the proposed embankment of the Lower Mississippi is a national work on the ground that it is the duty of the Government to protect certain sections of the country from an overflow which tions of the country from an overflow which lessens production. But the Government is not responsible for this overflow any more not responsible for this overflow any more than it is for the arid nature of the soil in the Far-West Territories. If it is the duty of the Government to protect private lands from too much water, it is equally its duty to supply water to private lands that have not enough. There are millions upon millions of acres in the great Western desert that are in this condition, and the Government should at once tion, and the Government should at once enter upon a grand scheme of irrigation,— constructing, perhaps, the artificial sea that has been suggested, and certainly digging thousands of miles of ditches and providing for a permanent water-supply. The favori sectional argument of the Courier-Jou

will be found to apply in this case.

The embankment scheme is now thou to be a mere adjunct to Mr. Eads' jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi, and necessary only in order to supply the requisite volume of water to wash out the and-bar, and the Cincinnati Commercial es mates that this would furnish a fine naviga ble stream into the Gulf at a of about \$4,000,000 a mile. We doubt whether Mr. Eans' project is worth that much to the country, however advantageous it might be to New Orleans. As to the lowlands along the Lower Mississippi, the breaking of the embankment at Bonnet Carre illustrates how protection against the floods can be obtained most against the noots can be obtained most quickly and cheaply. Since the water of the Mississippi has been allowed to find a natural outlet through the Bonnet Carre crevasse into Lake Pontchartrain, the river has been lowered about four feet, giving a much additional protection to the lowlands A few miles below New Orleans another ou let can be quickly and cheaply made into Lake Borgne, which is, in fact, a bay, and a further reduction of several feet will thus be secured. Other crevasses may be used in the same way, and the floods of Red River diverted by the same means and made to discharge in the Gulf through the wester part of the State. It is believed that's coupl of million dollars thus employed will relie the Lower Mississippi of at least fifteen fee of water from Vicksburg down, and protec the entire country below Memphis. Bu this plan would not belp out Mr. Ears, no contribute a construction fund of a hundred millions " for the benefit of the South."

An idea can be had of the manner in which the national debt of France is distribute among the people from the following figures. The number of men in France over 21 years in early 4,500,000:

mount of an-nual rente. Francs. 25, 111, 785 Number of hold-ers of reales. ... 24,701 At 3 per cent....1, 498, 688 At 4 per cent..... 790 364, 947, 151

Total4, 380, 993 748, 404, 971 1 Interest in Federal Bond, principal and in 1000,000. A popular loan bond, principal and in 1000,000, would undoubtedly terest payable in currency, would country, just as has been the case in France and

Mr. CATACAZY, the former Minister of Russia at Washington, has published a pamphlet in Paris on "The Eastern Policy of Great Britain." He holds that the present attitude of England is inconsistent with her fundamental principle of recognizing and making the most of every social or political fact. The decay of Moslem influence in Europe is, he says, a fact. England's refusal to admit it is a departure from her traditional policy, due to her antiquated notions about Russian power on the Bosphorus, endangering the English commercial road to India and the Persian Guif. A really great commercial nation, Mr. CATACAZY adds, ought commercial nation, Mr. Catacast adds, ought to despise a policy "based on exploitation and monopoly." This is, perhaps, as clear an exposure of the inconsistency and absurdity of the present course of English diplomacy as has ever been reads.

The following is from the St. Petersburg correspondence of the Philadelphia Press:

The price of provisions has risen 30 and 40 per cent, while the paper money, that is poured out in incessant volumes, has depreciated over Afty per cent, and is constantly growing more worthless. The calling out of the reserves has stripped the fields of their laborers, the railroads of their most experienced employes, the manufactories of their skilled workmen, and even the street-railways of a large part of their men and horses. Commerce is at a stand, and most of the beaviest merchants at Moscow, here, and at Odessa have failed.

We have a class of people in this country who are clamoring for the Government to pour out "paper money" in limitless volume. Their idea is that if a carnival of gambling and infistion could be once more inaugurated in this country, they would have another chance to become members of the shoddy aristocracy.

come members of the shoddy aristocracy.

A Washington dispatch says that it "is cur rent talk here, among those opposed to the re-election of RANDALL as Speaker of the House, that Col. Thomas A. Scorr intends to take a that Col. Thomas A. Scorr intends to take a hand in the fight and do all he can to defeat RANDALL, unless the latter pledges himself to aid the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad Subsidy bill. The managers of the road are already here looking the ground over, and it is said to be Col. Scorr's purpose in renting the residence of the late Chief-Justice Chase to entertain in princely style, and by this means secure the votes of members in favor of his bill."

Marble counters and plate-glass are at a dis-Marble counters and plate-glass are at a dis-count in the savings banks now, but the deposi-tions are to blame for them. The figures showed that they patronized this kind of institutions more than the other. The evidences of wealth were intended to inspire them with confidence, and did inspire them with confidence. If it had not been known that ignorant people demanded such things as conditions of patronage, they would not have been provided.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, late Governor of South Carolina, is invited to rise and explain, or to ex-plain without rising, or to confess judgment by silence. The period of his apotheosis has passed. He was in a position to know the facts in connection with the Krapron frauds, and for him not to know them was a public offense, under the circumstances, as flagrant as it would have been for him to know the truth and con-

In his speech at Chattanooga, Postmaster-General Kar said "that he had gone with his section and entered into the Rebellion as honestly as any Southern man could, and though he thought at the time he was right, and would make no confession of repentance for the part he had taken, he would say frankly that we made a very great mistake, committed a very arrivally and after referring to the ef-

forts of the South, said: "We accomplished no results, except it be the emancipation of slave-ry, which we certainly did not fight for. It was an error, an unfortunate error, as the numberless widows and orphans, the 500,000 graves, and the public debt, which all had to pay and no result accomplished, could testify."

HENRY WARD BEECHER showed his wisdon HENRY WARD BEECHER showed his wiscom when he made the most of the notoriety that the scandal-trial gave him. The profitable lecture tour he enjoyed then was probably the last of his financial successes. His printed sermons are now a drug in the market. The plates and copyrights of the period between 1869 and 1878 were sold for \$475 recently, and the new series never yet printed was disposed of for \$230.

The New York Independent remarks that President Hayes is simply carrying out the principles to which both himself and his party were explicitly committed. He is seeking to give them the form of facts, as well as that of words, doing as a President what as a candidate he said he would do, if elected. If Republicans

President HAYES aptly said in the South that when Greek met Greek the side which had the most Greeks was bound to win. Modern warfare is slowly but surely extending the application of this aphorism, and we shall soon be obliged to say, "When Man meets Man, the side with the most men is bound to win." The rule has aircady been established as between the Trute and the Funstions. the Turks and the Russians.

genial editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, paid a flying visit to the city yesterday, and returned home last night. He says he has not been in Chicago before since 1869, and in the neantime has gained fifty pounds avoirdu and is glad he is no longer a Congressman,

with the Russian army is a raw boy named Green, formerly private secretary to the Secretary of War, now a Lieutenant in the army. England is represented by Col Wellesley, an officer of world-wide fame; and it does seem that our Government might have chosen an of-

throw a stone or sharpen a lead-pencil. The deficiencies of the sex in this respect prove that women are constitutionally incapable of success in the higher walks of journalism. For what is "journalism," so-called, but throwing stones and sharpening lead-pencils?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat proposes to form a museum out of the assets of the broken Chicago savings banks. We will agree to let in the Bridge bonds, the St. Louis Chamber of Com-merce stock, and certificates of deposits in the

whether he thought opera-bouffe likely to retain it hold upon the people. "Why should it!" queried MARSTERS, seemingly unconscious that e had put the whole argument in an epigram

Dr. Turpin, the Fidelity Receiver, is a person al friend of Judge Moore, who appointed him and a brother Elder with him in the Third Pres-byterian Church. The capacity and integrity of the Receiver have never been questioned.

Mr. STOREY still prates about infidelity, just as SATAN rebukes sin. The two old gentlemen ought to be authorities, for they have had vast experience of the evils they preach about. tooth-brush and one change of linen; and since he has been in bed for the last few days we are

MACMANON should be more tender of THIRB

of fame himself a few months hence.

Postmaster-General Kur has no need to explain that "erring brethren" is an orthodox phrase. The twang is unmistakable. PERSONAL

The Pope's death will probably be kept eret for days after its occurrence. oce Bismarck on the war: "I think each army is getting just the thrashing it de-

The San Franciscans are still unable to decide whether Miss Kellogg or Miss Cary is the Alden, of the New York Times, has writ-

ten a delightful article on the suggestive topic of "Fishing as an Infatnation." Schoeppe, the German murderer, forger, seducer, and fraud, was lately seen at St. Louis, which he says seems more like home to him than any other city in the Union.

John E. Williams, President of the Metro-

politan Bank in New York, whose death was lately noticed, was prominent in connection with the Children's Aid Society and the Sanitary Commis-

Wooden revolvers were found on the bod of a dead Russian Lieutenant. It was surmised that he had lost his real weapons in gambling, and had devised these substitutes to conceal his fault

The way they haze a new girl at Wellesley College, in Massachusetta, is to give her a bouquet, invite her to a reception, and kiss her all around. No doubt the young men at college will agree to treat new girls in the same way.

When Gen. Sherman was in Montana, his host asked at dinner: "What do you "spose them grapes cost by the pound?" The General politely guessea: "About twenty-five cents." "Far from it," was the triumphant reply. "They cost rom it," was the triumphant reply.

Cole Younger, the notorious Northfield robber, condemned to imprisonment for life, has become very devout, and spends much of his time reading his Bible and religious books. He says he is well satisfied with his present situation, and

Barnum is twenty-seven years older than his wife. She was engaged to marry a former treasurer of his. It became necessary for her to write him several letters after her lover's death. He was captivated with her style, offered marriage, and was accepted. Thus was manifested the fine literary sense—and other sense, such as he has—of Phiness T. Barnum.

Mr. William Henry Fox Talbot, whose death in London has already been announced, had reached the silvanced age of 77 years. He will be remembered as the discoverer, simultaneously with Daguerre, of the photographic process,—the latter using a tablet of silver-plated copper the former a sheet of paper covered with a changeable salt of silver-Mehemet Ali recently had a very narrow

Mehemet Ali recently had a very narrow escape from capture. He was making a reconnoissance with his staff, when they unexpectedly came upon a large party of Cosancks, who at once gave chase, and Mehemet and several of his party were saved only by the superior fleetness of their horses. As it was, a Colonel, two Captains, and a Lieutenant were overtaken and made prisoners.

One of the eccentric things done by William E. Baker at his "Governor's fete" at Wellesley last week, was to provide his 1,500 guests with toy balloons, to be let off at the moment the corner-stone of his trypho-phagian institute was laid. It was a comical sight to behold grave clergymen clinging to the gaseous banbles usually consigned to the hands of juveniles.

Matthew Arnold admits the irregularities of our language, but he says that "the English

Matthew Arnold admits the irregularities of our language, but he says that "the English nation will not be induced," in the hope of making spelling easier, "to take to writing 'Leed uz not inta temtashun." "What changes are made," he adds, "will not be made in the hope of making spelling easier to children, but because certain things in our present spelling are irrational."

The Rev. George Duffield, D. D., of Lansing, has been appointed a Regent of the Univer-

WASHINGTON.

The President Perfectly Se with His Southern Trip.

Alex. H. Stephens Expresses His Openly in Favor of Hayes'

Result of an Inspection the Prominent Public Buildings.

Only One of Them Considered to Be Strictly Fire-Proof.

The Suga-Irmporters Ahead in Their Was With the Treasury Department.

THE SOUTH

THE SOUTH.

NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS.

Special Disputa is The Chacago Pribune.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—A promi
Republican from North Carolina says the
President's appointments in that State
given very great satisfaction, and have en
aged the Republicans to more decided a
then they have taken for years. There is
dissatisfaction among the North Carolin
publicans with the President's policy.
old line Republicans at one time had feared
Dockery and a number of so-called old W
would dictate the Presidential appointm
but these recommendations in nearly
instance have been disregarded, as it we
covered that the men they had selected

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

ot generally men of sufficient chi

had an interview with the President this after-noon. Mr. Stephens was accompanied by ex-Representative Young, of Georgia, and by he nephew. Stephens has greatly improved in health since he left Washington in the early health since he left Washington in the part of the last Congress. After being from his carriage he was able to support hi upon his crutches to the Blue Parlor. The of Mr. Stephens found the President at I but the latter immediately came down it the leading man of Georgia. The interest he had been as the most dial character. Mr. Stephens took alon to congratulate the President the policy of the Administration. He refte the view which he has recently express public. Mr. Stephens congratulated the I dent that the Southern policy, or, as he ferred to call it, the administration of the ferred to call it, the administration of the Germent in accordance with the constitution principles of home-rule, had gained for him

Mr. Stephens said that the course of the P dent was doing much to remove the barriers tween the sections, and to assuage the b feelings of the War, and he tendered to President the assurance of his entire sup and approbation.

And approbation.

Mr. Stephene prefers constitutional policy Southern policy, and is of opinion that Prefers is acting in accordance with Jeffersonian doctrine of home-rule. Mr. Stephene policy and the state to say that in his opinion that the president the state to say that in his opinion to the state to say that in his opinion. resident Hayes had done more for the confidence on the country than Mr. Tilden confidence had be been inaugurated.

A RECOMMENDATION.

In his conversation with numerous riviends who have called upon him, Mr. 8 advocates the appointment of a Souther to the vacancy on the Supreme Courand recommends ex-Gov. Herschel V. J.

to the vacancy on the constant of the recommends ex-Gov. Herschel V. Jo of Georgia.

Mr. Stephens is for Randall for Speak pecially on the ground that his course the Electoral trial, which was opposed to Democrats who desired to prevent the of the Electoral Commission from being out, was such that Randall deserves the of the entire country. Mr. Stephens also the Texas Pacific subsidy.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—10.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—10.
Does, who made an extended and officer and control the Southern States, represents that verything throughout the South bears the averance of growing prosperity and reviving

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.
President Haves, in an interview, says
far as he was able to judge, the Southe
ple were enthusiastic and loyal to the res hoped there was no particular South tibern interests and Northern interest ntical, and that the main object to the carrier the country. He earn the wants and conditions of the oughout the Union, and that the people best judges of the effect of his So t. He summed up by saying: "N id be pleasanter than my trip throe country is apparently recovering for chit. He summed up could be pleasanter than my trip through the country is apparently recovering from extreme business prostration, and the agricular portion of the South seems to have fee hard times less than others. I believe the of good feeling between the North and Supermanent, and they are sincere in the pression of a community of interests."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
ONLY ONE OF THEM STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Special Departs to The Chicage Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—The exact condition of the roofs of the different public buildings, according to the Evening Star, which has given the subject a thorough investigation, is as follows: The new State Department is of iron, covered with abeathings of copper, beneath which, instead of sheathing of wood, is a layer of concrete, a patented substance presumed to be fire-proof. The new wing of the Treasury Department has an iron roof inlaid with the same concrete material as the State Department. It is said to be fire-proof. The other portions of the building, the older ones, while having what is deemed in architectural science a safe roof, is not fire-proof. It has a layer of sheathing boards of white pine covered with copper. For a layer between the roof and building there are ABCHES OF CORRUGATED IROS.

In the space under the caves of the entire building, however, tons of old records are street, and if a fire got in among them incalcuable damage would be done before its progress could be checked.

be checked.

The roofs of the War and Navy Department are of pine wood, dry almost as cinder, and fire which would gain headway would swe away the buildings and records before a progress could be arrested. Under the areas oboth are stored papers and records, the areas is both are stored papers and records, the areas both are stored papers and records, the areas is one of the Post-Office Department as onewhat similar to the portion of the Pate Office destroyed by Monday's fire, except the brick arches have been placed between the ros and the lower floors. These arches would CHECK THE PROGRESS OF A PHES, but insamuch as tons of old papers and record are stored away in the space between the ros and the arches, it is believed that if a fire caugh among them the expansion of heat would be agreat that the arches would give way, fait to the floor below, and thus give the flames a good chance to sweep through and around the building. The Capital building is likewise defective in the roof. Much of construction is of iron, but sheathing board covered with copper are used as a layer in all portions of it, except that portion occupied in the Congressional Library, which is DERMED TO BE PIES-PROOF.

Under all the wings, however, like the other buildings mentioned, there are tons upon too of documents which, if once in a mass of amamight produce heat sufficient to toppis in the dome. There is not a public building in the city, with but one single exception, that can is called absolutely fire-proof, and with but the same exception there is not one that is a filled with a powder magazine, waiting only its application of the match.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A Washington
says ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, Vic.
dent of the Texas Pacific Railroad Comp of that enterprise. On being own said he was merely passi

11

his visit had no sig-founded the report flouse in the int and as work, when to what influence they belp for their great would not employ lenied there was an analysis of the state o is favor, to concil

ntrary, they intended here until after NOTES A Special Dispatch & ASHINGTON, D. (

officials fear the order tion of artificially c will not altogether ac-reasons for this are Costom-House will t the cargo which they or they would need t rove this fact, and importers insist that

treal, Can., succeeding whose resignation he smith will leave the and will start for Camouth. Mr. Hayt. commissioner, is her ke charge of his ner is Indian office for

rritory, has arrive dally the one CR

Quincr, Ill., Sept. 2 very clever swindle American Express Co at Macomb, by wh sport-dealer hamed of habit of kneping a bala-comb, and drawing up in his purchases of cat dently become acquain telegram dated at 6 Mr. Johnson was hark last Friday lorward him \$3,000 Sunday a man repression called on the exp and asked for the mon dispatch to Macomo
was it sent from the Q
depot at this city, nor
from any office along t
and Macomb. It is in
affairs that the telegraome convenient poir
raphy who knew the Q
and that the message

BRUTA

SUPPOSEI
Special Disposes 6
Partisause, Pa., Sei Privances, Pa., Seto be a case of poison Mount Pleasant, in Pennsylvaria. It appears of age, who have a compared to be a case of age, who have a compared to a peak Last evening Mr. and panied by their on aughter, went out the reports, the child shortly after their reconvulsions, which so nontents of the stom to-day for chemical Mount Pléasant are affair, and, should the rounded suspicious the crime will, he app

MURTON PHILADELPHIA, P. ton, President, B. 1 Samuel P. Huhn, Samuel P. Huhn,
Street Railway, and
secretary "to" Mort
afternoon on a
chest and defrant
arrests were made
the new President
They were taken be
held for hearing to-m
hailing to give \$50,000
to was Vickers, who
hail. Morron enterecearance, and Stoke
ecognizance. It is
give out for the arrest

'alley Insurance Compelonging to the Compresentative of the Insurance Company, Sew Orleans, and it charges involving sorted. He will have a he

MURDER A
ZAMESVILLE, O., Se
wife, residing in the
were found dead about
in this county, early
had been abot in the
temple. They had
unhappily, and it is
then shot himself. CHARGED V

Expresses Him

Inspection of nent Public lings. Considered to

Fire-Proof. Ahead in Their War

sury Department. SOUTH. The Chicago Tribune. Sept. 26.—A promi

Sept. 24.—A prominent in Carolina says that the ents in that State have action, and have encourted more decided action for years. There is no the North Carolina Re-resident's policy. The cone time had feared that it of so-called old Whiga residential appointments, dations in nearly every disregarded, as it was distinguished they had selected were sufficient character.

R. STRPHENS

B. STEPHENS be Blue Parlor. The card i the President at lunch, isately came down to see Georgia. The interview of the most core. Stephens took occate President upon mistration. He reiterated has recently expressed in congratulated the President policy or a better to the president of the president policy or a better to the president to t m policy, or, as he pro-dministration of the Gov-with the constitutional e, had gained for him the f the people of Georgia

the course of the Presi-to remove the barriers be-and to assuage the bitter and he tendered to the nes of his entire support

s of opinion that Presi-ing in accordance with the of home-rule. Mr. Steph-to say that in his opinion

Government as any, and no particular South; that id Northern interests were he main object to be coninterest in improving the f the country. He desired d conditions of the people were he effect of his Southern up by saying: "Nothing han my trip throughout, muly recovering from its stration, and the agricultuth seems to have felt the others. I believe the eraen the North and South is are sincere in their ox-

BUILDINGS. BUILDINGS.

***ENIOTLY FURB-PROOF.*

***Location Tribuna.*

C., Sept. 26.—The exact fa of the different public to the Evening Star, which is thorough investigation, ew State Department is of sheathings of copper, beof sheathings of the than an iron roof infaid to material as the State id to be fire-proof. The the building, the older what is deemed in a safe roof, is not a see roof, is not a per of sheathing boards with copper. For a layer building there are consucated in a case of the entire builds old records are stored,

sand records, the accumulate portion of the Patent in portion of the Patent in placed between the roof lieved that if a fire caught is on of heat would be so so would give way, fall if, and thus give the tree to sweep through in. The Capitol building in the roof. Much of its on, but sheathing boards are used as a layer in all that portion occupied by rary, which is so pixele-paoor. however, like the other hore are tons upon tons once in a mass of fame; afficient to topple in the public building in the de exception, that can be proof, and with but the is not one that is not gazine, wating only the h.

S PACIFIC.

his visit had no significance. He declared unfounded the report that the Texas Pacific managers were working to organize the next
House in the interest of that road. On the
contrary, they intended to put in no appearance here until after the House was organized
and at work, when they would, of course, exert
what influence they could to secure Government
help for their great undertaking. But they
would not employ any paid lobby. He also
denied there was any truth in the report that
Col. Scott intended to resign the Presidency in
his favor, to conciliate such members of Congreas as might entertain objections to Scott.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SUGAR FRAUDS.
secial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
HINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The custom WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The custom officials fear the order prohibiting the importation of artificially colored sugars after Oct. 1 will not altogether accomplish its purpose. The reasons for this are that the officials of the Custom-House will be likely to find that they will require the same authority to show that the cargo which they seize is artificially colored, or they would need to wash suspected sugars to prove this fact, and the lawyers of the sugar-importers insist that the law gives the Custom-House people no such authority in either instance.

John Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be appointed Consul-General at Montreal, Can., succeeding Mr. Dart, of New York, whose resignation has been requested. Mr. Smith will leave the Indian office about Oct. 1, and will start for Canada some time during the month. Mr. Hayt, who is to be the new Indian Commissioner, is here to-day, and will probably take charge of his new office Oct. 1. He was in the Indian office for a time to-day, and spent considerable time with William Welsh, of Philadelphia, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

missioners.

Ross, ex-Chief of the Cherokees of the Indian Territory, has arrived here to confer about matters of interest to the Cherokee Nation. He says the appointment of an Eastern man to the Commissionership has many advantages, and especially the one that an Eastern man is not so much exposed to the local influences as one from the West.

CRIME.

A SHREWD DODGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 26.—A day or two since very clever swindle was practiced upon the American Express Company, and upon a bank at Macomb, by which the operator got away with \$3,000 cash. It appears that a prominent stock-dealer named Johnson had been in the with \$3,000 cash. It appears that a prominent stock-dealer named Johnson had been in the habit of keeping a balance in the bank at Macomb, and drawing upon it whenever necessary in his purchases of cattle. Some one had evidently become acquainted with the fact, and a telegram dated at Quiney and signed by Mr. Johnson was sent to the Macomb bank last Friday requesting the bank to forward him \$3,060 to LaPrairie by express. On Sunday a man representing himself to be Johnson called on the express agent at LaPrairie, and asked for the money. The agent, it is said, propounded to him the usual questions, and became satisfied that he was the proper person to receive the money, and accordingly paid it to him. The mar at the time said he had purchased considerable stock, and had to pay for it at once, and gave other plausible excuses why he had called for the cash on Sunday. He was not Mr. Johnson, the stock man, and that gentleman did not send the dispatch to Macomb for the money. Neither was it sent from the Quincy office, nor from the depot at this city, nor, so far as can be learned, from any office along the road between Quincy and Macomb. It is inferred from this state of

BRUTAL MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—A horrible murtook place to-day at O'Fallon, Ill., about eight took place to day at O'Falion, Ill., about eighteen miles from St. Louis. A number of miners were in town, and among them a man named George Jones, considerably interiested. Jones became belligerent for some reason, and boasted that he could whip any man in the crowd. There was a miner present named August Siger, between whom and Jones there had been a previous difficulty. When Jones made his boast Siger said: "Jones, you can't whip anybody!" whereupon Jones replied: "I'll show you, d-n you!" at the same time drawing a huge butcher-knife and stabbing Stiger three times, the last thrust being through the heart and death ensuing instantly. Jones was immediately arrested, and the indignation of the miners against him was so great that it was with difficulty the Sheriff could save the prisoner from mob violence. This afternoon the Sheriff started with Jones to the Belleville jail, twelve miles distant, but he had not arrived at a late hour to-night, and it is feared Jones has been taken from him by the excited miners and put to death.

SUPPOSED POISONING.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—What is suppo to be a case of poisoning has just occurred at Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. It appears that, some time ago, Mr. Haverstock, a civil engineer, who resides at Mount Pleasant, adopted a little girl about 8 years of age, who had been at the county almshouse. Some time afterwards runfors cained years of sge, who had been at the county almshouse. Some time afterwards runfors gained currency that the child was unkindly treated, but the parents would not permit any of the neighbors to speak to them on the subject. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Haverstock, accompanied by their only child and the adopted daughter, went out for a walk. According to the reports, the child was taken suddenly fill shortly after their return, and was seized with convulsions, which soon resulted fatally. The contents of the stomach were sent to this city to-day for chemical analysis. The citizens of Mount Pleasant are deeply agitated over the affair, and, should the present apparently well-grounded suspicions be verified, the authors of the crime will be apprehended and put on trial for murder.

MORTON ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 26.—John S. Morton, President. B. F. Stokes, Secretary, and Samuel P. Hubn, Treasurer, of the Market Street Railway, and George Vickers, private to Morton, were arrested this Street Railway, and George Vickers, private secretary to Morton, were arrested this afternoon on a charge of conspiring to cheat and defrand the Company. The arrests were made at the instigation of the new President and Board of Directors. They were taken before the magistrate, and held for hearing to-morrow. Samuel P. Huhn, falling to give \$50,000 bail, was locked up, and so was Vickers, who could not furnish \$10,000 bail for his appearance, and Stokes was held on his own recognizance. It is understood that warrants are out for the arrest of others.

AN EMBEZZLER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—J. D. Cody, a prom inent insurance arent here, was jalled this morning on the charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that Cody, as Trustee of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company, has embezzied \$650 belonging to the Company. He was also the representative of the Farmville Banking and Insurance Company, and of the Germania, of New Orleans, and it is intimated that other charges involving some \$10,000 will be instituted. He will have a hearing next Monday.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Zanesvilles, O., Sept. 28.—Abner James and wife, residing in the Ninth Ward of this city, were found dead about one mile from Roseville, in this county, early this morning. The wife had been shot in the back, and James in the temple. They had been living together very unhappity, and it is supposed he shot her and then shot himself.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—Harry Levine,
iming to be the editor of the New York Trade
Journal, was arrested this morning, charged by
M. D. Morton, salesman for a Chicago house, of
getting him drunk and robbing him of \$100.

CONNOLLY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Sun says exComptroller Connolly has now definitely resolved not to return to America in any event.

POLITICAL.

State Convention at Rochester.

Senator Conkling Tells the World Why He Returned from Europe.

He Has a Few Old Scores to Settle with Political Adversaries;

And He Uses the Lash with the Unction of the Slave-Driver.

The Civil-Service Order Treated from the Officeholders' Standpoint.

A Chapter of Lamentations by Ex-Congressman Platt.

Wisconsin Democrats Resolve and Nominate State Officers.

Judge James A. Mallory, of Milwaukee, Put Up for Governor.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The platform which came from the Committee of Resolution appointed by the Republican State Convention which met here to-day, contained no specific in dorsement and no actual censure of Pres dent Hayes and the National Administration. To secure the passage of the platform so formed, Senator Roscoq Conkling labored all through the day and far into the night. He did, indeed, as one of his followers expressed it, "take the bull by the horns." He went into the fight against Mr. Curtis and the friends of the Administration in person. He did not, as has been his custom, delegate substitutes to do his bidding. If there was a resolution to be presented, he presented it himself; if there was a motion to make,

HE WAS THE MOVER.

He recognized the fact that there were opposed to him an adversary worthy of his steel, and with all the untiring energy, tenacity of purpose, and bitterness of spirit of which he is capable he went into the fights against him. He won, not so much because of these facts as because he had with him from the outset a majority of the Republican delegates who made the Convention. He succeeded because he thoroughly appreciated the exigencies of the HE WAS THE MOVER. thoroughly appreciated the exigencies of the situation, and allied himself to and acquiesced in the views of men whom he must have known to have heretofore been his personal and politicai opponents. He chose to take what he knew was generally regarded as the wisest course open to the Republican party of the State, and

Thomas C. Platt, of Tioga, was unanimously Thomas C. Platt, of Tloga, was unanimously elected temporary Chairman. He was conducted to the chair amid loud applanse, and at once commenced the delivery of his speech. The effort was certainly a remarkable one, and had evidently been prepared with great care. It was by for the most severe arraignment of the National Administration made by any speaker at a State Convention thus far, and the manner in which it was received showed plainly manner in which it was received showed plainly

AGREED WITH THE SENTIMENTS. Mr. Platt's reference to Gen. Grant and the honors he had received and was still receiving abroad was greeted with particular manifestations of approval. Many of those present stood up and cheered; a number of enthusiastic individuals threw up their hats, and Senator Conkling, who was seated in the sisle just in front of the speaker's stand, waved his hand-kerchief high above his head, cheering loudly

at the same time.

On the question of contested seats, Mr. Conkling, in reply to a remark made by Gen. Martindale, from Monroe, said he had never de-

sired to exclude

THE INDEPENDENT DELEGATES,
so-called, from a proper hearing, but that he
was unwilling that delegates coming from the
regular organization should be interfered with
by those who had virtually no valid credentials.

When the Conven tion reassembled in the
afternoon, Channes y M. Depew, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, carried out
his part of the previously-arranged programme
by naming Roscoe Conkling for Permanent
President. After letting the stage wait for
fully five minutes.

New York Republicans in

into that space of time more uncalled-for abuse of his personal and political adversaries, more venom, more nonsense and unstatesmanlike gush, than the fair-minded Republicans of this State will be able to digest in a score of years. He abused Mr. Curtis like a fishwife, and was well hissed for his pains. From first to last he acted more like a maning than a sensible man. The harmony of the party, the good of the State, seemed to amount to nothing in his eyes. Believing that he had the Convention behind him, he exercised his power to the utmost. He held nothing sacred, and denounced everybody and everything that had ever come in his way. The spectacle was indeed

A HUMILIATING ONE
to persons who have regarded Mr. Conkling as
a type of an American orator. To-night he was
simply a brutal bully, and a cowardly one, too,
for when his speech was finished he moved the previous question, thus preventing Mr. Curtis and the other men whom he had traduced from

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION was of course ordered, and then a vote was tak-en on the substitute for the resolution under liscussion. It was lost by a vote of 109 to 295. Then the original resolution was adopted.

An effort was made to go on with the nor tion of a ticket, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mr. Bostwick of Tompkins, and Mr. Henry Van Aernon, of Chatagua, were named for Secretary of State. They all declined to serve, and at al-most midnight the Convention adjourned until

to-morrow morning.

When the delegates returned to the hotels the one topic of discussion was the injudicious speech of Mr. Conkling. It was everywhere denounced in strong terms, as uncalled for, unwise, and unwarranted, and that the Senator from New York had gratified his pique and rehe professes to belong.
CONKLING MANIPULATES THE REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION To the Western Associated Press.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Republican State Convention assembled to-day in the new City-Hail. In front of the presiding officer's deak is the word "Harmony." Mr. A. B. Cornell called the delegates to order, and a temporary organization was effected.

The Committee on Organization reported, naming Roscoe Conkling as permanent Presi-

dent. Agreed to.

Mr. Conkling took a position in one of the aisles, and, after acknowledging the honor conterred upon him, said he had a suggestion to make. The gentleman who had thus far dis-charged the duty of the Chair had-done well. It would facilitate the busi-ness of the Convention and accommodate him (Conkling) to remain in his position. It would enable him to take a full share of the responsibility of whatever may be said or done, or decided to refuse to be done, by this Convention. decided to refuse to be done, by this Convention. He therefore moved that his name be stricken from the report, and that T. C. Platt be made permanent Chairman of this Convention.

Mr. Forster, of Westchester, hoped the motion would not prevail. In view of the remarks of the temporary Chairman at the opening of the session, it was calculated to put this Convention in a false attitude before the Republican party and people of this State. He proceeded to criticise the bad taste of the temporary Chairman in his opening remarks.

Mr. Conkling's motion prevailed—yeas 311, nays 110, and Mr. Platt was chosen permanent Chairman. On resuming the chair, Mr. Platt returned thanks to the Convention, and 4hen called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read:

First—The Republicans of New York, true to the achievements of an unequaled history, and faithful to the demands of an uncompleted mission, make the following declarations: The office of the Government is to conserve order, peace, and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the Constitution and laws. Unity and fraternal relations is all states and sections, and between all States and sections, is of the first and highest importance, and the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure authorized by law adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity and tranquility, justice, and obedience to iswful suthority.

Second—The Constitution ordains that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government. The only republican Government known to the Constitution of any American State is a Government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to employ the military forces to protect State authority against domestic violence is by the Constitution committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the National Executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion in regard to the methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in relation to the Southern States will result in peace, tranquillity, and justice, and no act of the Republicans of New York conducive to its good effect shall be withheld.

Third—We insist on parity, frugality, and efficiency in every branch of the public service, National and State. To that end we hold these requirements practical and just:

1. No needless office, officer, or public agent should exist.

2. Compensation for official service should be fair and just,

Marchaldale, from Monros, said he had never desired to the marchalle, from Monros, said he had never desired sizes.

THE HIDERGENET DELIBOATES, to coalled, from a proper bearing, but that he was unwilling that delegates coming from the tragular organization should be interfered with by those who had virtually no valid credentials. When the Convention reassembled in the afferences, Channos v M. Depow, from the Constitute on Prenamentally in anning Rosco Conkling for Permanent Fresident. After letting the stage wast for faulty five misutes, and, waving his hand to silence the burst of applicate with which his followers predect him, added his abave to the theatrical effect of the put of the properties of the properties of the properties with which his followers predect him, added his abave to the desired that properties are the properties of the pro

parties or effected by legislation, should be governed by beonsiderate regard for the rights of the one and for the just claims of the other.

The remaining resolutions arraign the Democratic party for false protenses; for perpetuating existing abuses; and for slavish subservience to most corrupt and dangerous influences, and pledge the Republican party of the State to renewed and unyielding efforts for the correction of municipal abuses, and for economy and reform in every branch of the administration.

AMMENDMENT.

When the reading was completed, George William Curtis called for the re-reading of the second section of the platform. He then moved to amend by substituting the following resolution, which he read, having been called to the platform amid great applause:

The lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington. We gladly recognize his eminent parifolism proved in the field and in civil life. We heartily commend his efforts in the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and for the correction of evils and abuses in the civil service, as strictly conformed to his own piedges, and to the declarations of the Convention that nominated him, and as tending to the promotion of the public welfare. Recognizing that the work is but begun, we shall hall with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous proceedution, in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country.

Mr. Curtis supported the amendment in an eloquent speech, and then, after debate, a recess was taken till 7:30.

CONKLING GARRIES HIS POINT.

The Convention reassembled at 7:50, and a long and sharp debate ensued upon the Curtis amendment, in which Mr. Conkling took part, strongly urging the adoption of the platform just as it was reported, and concluded by moving the previous question, which was ordered.

The roll was called, resulting yeas 109, nays 285; so the amendment was lost, and the platform was then adopted viva voce, with a few dissentin

Secretary of State. Fish, Jr., declined the nomination.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

PLATT'S PLATITUDES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A special to . the Evening Post from Rochester says: The speech of the temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, Platt, was an unexpected sensation, and was unmistakably intended as a deliberately studied affront to the Administration. It is impossible to misunderstand the intended application of the words "tricksters and demagogues," frequently repeated. The long eulogy of ex-President Grant and the silence about President Hayes were so pointed that hisses frequently greeted the speaker. Toward the close Senator Conkiling, sitting conspicuously, rapturously applauded significant passages. Ill-feeling toward Secretaries Evarts and Schurz is at the bottom of the opposition.

WISCONSIN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 26.—The nomina tion of Judge James A. Mallory, of Milwaukee to-day on the fifth ballot was a surprise to e erybody. Davis, Frait, and Parker were lead-ing handsomely. Davis had received over a hundred votes, when Mallory was brought out as the dark borse and won the race Mallory is the softest kind of a Greenbacker and many of the hard-money men declare that they will not support him. The platform is Bourbon and ex-Copperhead element of the party. Sat Clark, Mose Strong, Joe Rankin, Jim Earnest, Nelson Dewey, and all the old stagers wanted Fratt, and are mad. Davis was nominated for Lieutenan mad. Davis was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, but declined, and the Convention resolved by a vote not to accept his declination. As Davis was an advocate of the schoolbook swindle of last winter, his nomination was very unwise. He will contribute largely to the defeat of the ticket. He is very unpopular with the railroads, being a Grencer.

was chiefly the work of Congressman Bragg, of this district, whose chief aim seems to have been to hold the Democratic voters who were opposed to resumption. How well he has succeeded remains to be seen. The Germans and Irish were brought in fierce collision, first in the nom

in fierce collision, first in the nomination of Mallory, who is an Irishman. and next by the nomination of Hayes, another Irishman, for Secretary of State.

As there were a large number of candidates for all the offices, there are a great many killed and wounded, and much dissatisfaction and disappointment prevails.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Sept. 26.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was presided over by James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The Democratic and Reform party of Wisconsin. in State Convention assembled, renews its pledges of devotion to the Union and the Constitution, with all the amendments.

2. Declares its firm belief that the will of the people was defeated in the late Presidential election by fraud and chicane under the protection of the Federal military, and through the ballot-box will express its condemnation of the act and the actors.

3. It declares for the freedom of the ballot, un-3. It declares for the freedom of the ballot, unawed by the bayonet, and insists that military interference in regulating and controlling an election is subversive of the first principles of a free Gov-

awed by the Bayonet, and insists that military interference in regulating and controlling an election
is subversive of the first principles of a free Government.

4. It declares its opposition to subsidies, and in
favor of the preservation of the public lands for the
use of actual settlers.

5. It declares its hostility to the financial policy
of the Republican party, withdrawing capital from
taxation, increasing the barden of the public debt
by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of the creditor
and at the expense of the debtor, and attempting
to force resumption when it will bring
ruin upon the general business interests of the country, and demands instead
that the property protected by the Govornment pay
its just proportion of the expenses of the Government, that silver be remonetized, and the present
Resumption act be repealed, and resumption be
toostoponed until the financial condition of the
country will permit it.

6. It declares its opposition to a longer continuance of the National-Bank currency, and demands
that the Government furnish its own notes in the
place thereof.

7. It declares its unyielding opposition to a high
protective tariff as vicious in principle, advancing
the interests of a few at the expense of the many.

8. It declares its opposition to the fostering of
monopolies, and favors such legislative regulation
of inter-State commerce as will prevent the pooling combinations of railway, express, telegraph,
and freight companies from extorting exorbitant
rates to make watered stock yield productive interest.

9. It declares in favor of such legislation as will
equalize the pay of the soldiers in the late War,
and its hostility to the system of technicalities
used by Government officials to prevent the pooling combinations of railway, express, telegraph,
and freight companies from extorting exorbitant
rates to make watered stock yield productive interest.

9. It declares for a reduction of National and
State expenses, and to that

holders.

11. It declares its opposition to high and ex-orbitani rates of interest, and demands the reduc-tion of legal rates to 7 per cent, and no more.

12. It declares for the repeal of all laws exempt-ing railroad lands and corporate stock other than that held for religious and school purposes from taxation. 13. It declares for the maintenance of our free-school system, free to all without taint of secta-

13. It declares for the maintenance of our freeschool system, free to all without taint of sectarianism.

14. It declares its opposition to extraordinary
and unusual samptuary laws, but insists that the
minority must acquiesce in the lawfully-expressed
will of the majority.

15. It demands that due regard be paid by our
Government to the labor question, and to all just
claims of the workingmen. It demands the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of
labor and the collection of waxes due workingmen.
It demands the proper regulation of prison-labor
laws, and for the protection of the health and
lives of the operatives in manufacturing establishments.

With this declaration of principles we recommend the ticket this day put in nomination to the
favorable consideration and support of the citizens
of the State.

The following ticket was nominated: For
Governor, James A. Mailory, of Miwsukee;
Lieutemant-Governor, R. E. Davis, of Dane;
Secretary of State, James B. Havs, of Dodge;
State Treasurer, John Ringle, of Marathon;
Attorney-General, Joseph M. Morrison, of
Monroe; Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Edward Searing, present incumbent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispaice to The Colecage Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 28.—The Republicans in Convention to-day nominated a very strong and popular ticket, most of which undoubtedly will be elected, especially the Legislative portion:

For Representatives. William Coates, J. K. Groves, A. C. Walker; Supervisor, N. Eichman; Treasurer, N. W. Kimball; Auditor, T. Hier; Sheriff, P. Ferring; Coroner, J. F. Jarrett; Superintendent of Schools, N. W. Bayes.

INDIANA INFLATIONISTS.

Special Dispaice to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—Greenback representatives from seventy counties in this State put the work of the party in the hands of a committee of one from each Congressional

WHERLING, W. Va., Sept. 25.—The Wheeling Evening Standard, heretofore an independent paper, was to-day purchased by the Hon H. C. Hubard. It is supposed that after the 1st of October it will be conducted in the interest of the Republican party, with G. W. Atkinson, formerly of Charleston, as editor.

NEW YORK PROHEBITIONISMS

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The National Prohibitionist Cohvention met to-day, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Cumming presiding. After reading several papers, adjourned till to-morrow.

THE RAILWAYS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad was held to-day. The report for the last year and up to September, 1877, showed gross earnings of the year \$965,823; expenses, \$573,-194; leaving a balance of \$392,699, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent over last year.

The report upwas that Congress has activities.

The report urges that Congress be petitioned to pass a bill extending the time for the construction and completion of the road to the Pacific, and sets forth the advantages to accrue to the country by its construction.

struction and completion of the road to the Pacific, and sets forth the advantages to accrue to the country by its construction.

A resolution was adopted stating that it was the judgment of the stockholders that the construction of the road westward from the Missouri River should be forthwith commenced, and eastward from Columbia River on the Lake Pendonelli division, as soon as practicable with the best interests of the stockholders, with a view of completing the road to the Pacific.

A resolution also passed requiring the purclassing committee of bondholders to fix a day within which all bonds outstanding must be surrendered for conversion into preferred stock, as provided for in the plan of reorganization adopted two years ago, all persons not surrendering to be debarred from the privilege of conversion forever afterwards. About \$4,000,000 worth of these bonds were still outstanding.

The following Board of Directors were then elected: Charlas B. Wright, Pennsylvania; Frederick Billings, Vermont; George W. Cass, New York; Benjamin P. Cheney, Massachusetts; C. Tower, Pennsylvania; J. Livingston, New York; Joseph Dilworth, Pennsylvania; F. Smith, Pennsylvania; George Stark, New Hampahire; Alex Mitchell, Wisconsin; J. C. Ainsworth, Oregon; J. M. Denison, Maryland; and Richard C. Ashuret, Pa.

The Directors subsequently elected Charles B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, President; George Stark, of New Hampahire, Vice-President; San Wilkeson, Secretary; and George Beebe, Treasurer.

THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOE. THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.

The Detroit Free Press says it is now known that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company will be held at Hannibal, Mo., on the 5th of November, when nine Directors will be chosen. A large borrowing demand in New York for Hannibal & St. Joseph stock, traceable to brokers in Jay Gould's interest, leads to the conclusion that Gould and Dillon, are enderworked to Gould and Dillon are endeavoring to se-cure, perhaps have fully secured, control of the road. The transfer books closed Monday last. cure, pernaps nave miny secured, control of the road. The transfer books closed Monday last. The road is doing an improving business, and its equipment is being made first-class. The total funded debt amounts to \$8,700,000, but the Company own \$4,000,000 in unincumbered lands and notes, which, with their bridge property, is estimated to be worth \$6,000,000. The Union Pacific Railroad of Dillon and Gould now controls the lease of the St. Joseph & Deaver City Road, which will give through connection from Rearney. By this route and in conjunction with the road from St. Louis to Keokuk there will be a saving of thirty miles in transportation weat of St. Louis, and it is expected that a great deal of Southern business will be influenced in this way for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The suits instituted by L. W. Morse to obtain control of the road have been postponed to Nov. 4, and President Richardson is of opinion that the stockholders have made up their minds that the validity of the claim cannot be established. This movement of Gould and Dillon, if successful, must affect the Chicago, Brillington & Quincy, to which road the Hannibal & St. Joseph has been an important feeder, and affect, also, in a similar ratio, all roa'ds leading from Chicago, by diverting traffic to the Wabash.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSO-CIATION.

The Southwestern Railroad Rate Association Hotel, the principal object being to discuss the advisability of changing the present arrangement by which the earnings to and from Missouri River points are pooled, and find some plan which will give more satisfaction to the various roads leading to thither from this city and St. Louis. Since the organization of the pool it has been proven that the arrangestops the disastrous competition which had been going on in regard to this business in been going on in regard to this business in previous years. Yet the plan under which they were working has proved inefficient, inasmuch as it left loopholes open for such roads as were not overscrupulous in maintaining, the regular rates, and consequently there have been charges after charges that certain of the roads have been cutting the rates. Under the old arrangement a certain amount of the earnings was retained for operating expenses by the roads, while the remainder went into the pool. Several new plans were proposed. One of them was to organize the roads on the Clearing-House system, and another to have them pool the gross earnings. The latter plan seems to be the most favored. The discussion lasted until late in the evening, and finally an adjournment was had until 10 o'clock this morning, when the matter will be further considered.

THE CHICAGO & LAKE HURON. It is understood that a form of reorganization has been arranged and agreed to by a portion of the bondholders of the several roads now called the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, composed of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Raliroad sixty-six miles long, the Peninsular of Michigan 108, the Peninsular of Indiana fifty-eight, and the Chicago & Northeastern fifty miles long. The three roads first named, originally indifferently built, are from four to eight years old. The plan of arrangement provides that the Peninsular of Indiana, the Chicago & Northeastern, and the Port Huron & Lake Michigan bondholders shall each take consolidated bonds at the rate of \$35,000 per mile; that the old Michigan Peninsular bondholders shall take bonds at the rate of \$16,000 per mile; and that \$1,800,000 in bonds shall be set apart for the general improvement of the property. The Chicago & Northeastern bonds are to bear interest from date; the Port Huron & Lake Michigan bonds from Nov. 1, 1877. The Peninsular bonds are to get no interest for five years unless the road shall sooner be made first-class and earn it. This interest is guaranteed, as the bonds are to be, by a mortgage on the whole line.

THE INNER WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The agents of the leading freight lines of the United States held the first session of their monthly meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel to-day for the transaction of business. There were present representatives of the Red-Line, Merchants' Dispatch, White-Line, Blue-Line, Hoosac Tunnel, Line, Great Western Dispatch, Detroit & Milwankee, and Erie & North Shore. The business was of a routine nature, but there was an informal discussion of the pooling arrangement by the fifty members present, and a committee was appointed to report on the subject at the October meeting. THE INNER WHEELS.

The Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy base-ball nines will have another combat at the grounds of the Chicago Club, on Twenty-third street, Saturday afternoon. The boys think they can play ball fully as well as the Chicagos, and yet they will allow their friends to view the exhibition free of charge. They expect to see all their friends present at the game.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad makes the following statement of its gross earnings for the third week in September: Freight, \$46,946.07; passenger, \$18,026.88; mail, express, etc., \$3,170.04; total, \$68,181.90; corresponding period hast year, \$76,057.61.

THE MINERS. Special Dimusica to The Chicago Pribana.

La Saller, Ill., Sept. 26.—M. B. Plant, Receiver of the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company, of this city, to-day offered to set the miners at work at 40 cents per ton for clean coal. The offer was rejected.

Prirsynox, Pa. Sept. 26.—The miners and laborers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company tohav indefinitely positioned resimption upon a company's terms.

Due Mounta, Is., Sept. 26.—A large meeting of coal-miners on a strike here for several weeks past was held this evening in the Court-House square, and was attended by many other workingmen. Speeches were made by three of the strikers, Ald. King, and Dr. Hutchinson, but they were all very reasonable, and in favor of not resorting to violence. A proposition for compromise was read, which will be submitted to the employer to-morrow. Resolutions of sympathy for the miners were adopted by the meeting. There are about 600 miners in the strike.

COMING TO TEXAS. Special Dissorted to The Chicago Tribuna. NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from United States Minister to the Argentine

public says that a party of settlers or public says that a party of settlers composed of forty families, known as the California Colony, which settled in the upper part of the Province of Santa Fe cleven years ago, have departed for Texas, where they propose to settle uear the Rio Grande, between Fort Clarke and Eagle Pass. The colony was well supplied with money when it first settled, and goes away with about the amount it came with. MIASMA RENDERED POWERLESS.

MIASMA RENDERED POWERLESS.

The most certain way to render powerless the missmatic vapors which produce chills and fever and other maiarious disorders, is to fortify the system against them with that matchieses preventive of periodic fevers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The remedial operation of the Bitters is no less certain than their preventive effects, and they may be relied upon to overcome cases of fever and ague which resist quinine and the mineral remedies of the pharmacopoelis. Dyspepais, constipation, billous complaints, rheumatic aliments, and general debility. likewise rapidly yield to their regulative and tonic influence. They are an incalculable blessing to the weak and nervous of both sexes, an excellent family medicine, and the tiest safeguard which the traveler or emigrant can take to an unhealthy climate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Hermann's sure cure for entarrh—tr it and be convinced. Samples free. Price 50 cents or 60 cents by express. Depot 72 Dearborn street

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhou, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthina, and hay-fever. Trial free. Office 70 State street.

CATARRH

CHRONIC CATTRRH.

ULCERATIVE CATARRH.

neutralized and expelled. It is bore that constitution altreatment becomes of the most visal consequence because unless artisted at this stage the disease with the stage and the stage and the stage and the stage of the stage o

PERMANENTLY CURED.

BATYOND'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATABRE is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is a spilled locally by the suffiction. Locally applied, resign is instantaneous. It southes, heals, and cleanees the mean passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, duliness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered, if removates the blood, purfies it of the acid polses with which it salways charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remoties utterly fail, of May Nordey Babloca, Cours are attested by thousands who grassfully recommending in the sufficient suffi

LAME BACK.

Mearre. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I have just recovered from a lame and painful back through the use
of your Collins' Voltaid Plastram. My back was so
hame and painful the &I could not shoop, walk, or do
duty of any kind, and was piaced in the hospital for
twelve days without care. I then asked permission of
the surgoon to try the Collins' Voltaid Plastrats,
and in a few hours after petiting one on was entirely relieved of pain and able to bend my back; am now
thoroughly well. I consider them simply womberful.
Respectfully your.

ALEXANDER JAMESON.

BOSTON May 3, 1876. "ARE DOING WONDERS." Masers, Wesks & Poiter - Gentlemen: Collins' Voltrato Pilarrans are doing wonders. They work like
magic, and those you sent here is at are all sold and
more wanted. Send me three dozen as soon as you get
this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them io-morrow night, if possible. In haste. Tours.

T. PALMER, P. M.
No. Payette, Me., May 1, 1876.

Sold by all druggists. Sent by mall on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & FOTTER, Proprietors, Seston, Mass.

Sleep, Sleep, Sleep.

Sufferers from want of it caused by Dyspessia. Neuralizia, Sheumatism, Gout; all Spinal difficulties cured without drugs. WM. Widdolf, Macmetic Physician, late of New York City. Cause given up by drug prescribers solicited. Office hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 35 South

West End Dry Goods Hons Madison & Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Elegant Novelties! DRESS FABRICS

Comprising all the latest shades and most stylish effects of French, Brit-ish, and American manufacture, at much less than South Side prices.

A very large assortment of Fashionable, Medium, and Low-Priced Dress Goods for Misses' School Wear, Home Costumes, &c.

Extraordinary Bargains in

BLACK CASHMERES

And other Fabrics in Black Goods Have also now open the finest and

COLORED DRESS SILKS To be found in this market, bot under the present depressed state of the Silk trade at less than cos of importation.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN Black Lyons Gros Grains Of the most celebrated makes ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN

FANCY SILKS Of this season's productions. IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE! CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

NOVELTIES.

Novelties!

FALL "77.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Open the season with unusual at-

Dress Goods Dept.! Displaying superb selections of Imported Costume Cloths.

New fabrics in most fashionable Autumn tints; rich in texture and design; Elegant Goods, which are commended to the attention of those seeking effective and stylish material. Persian Chenille, Bourette Fantasi Bourette Imperial, Brocatelles, Matelasse Pique, Basket Cloths, Rajah Camel's Hair, etc., etc., etc.

Ladies are especially invited to an early inspection, as many of these Novelties cannot be duplicated this season, and are not to be found else-

Chas. Gossage & Co.

TO BENT. FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT.

Lame and Painful Back. Twelve Days in Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISERS

Kellogg's Lists

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

such is the intrinsic morti of the Royal Barrao Powmen, that to-day incompless the country it sees as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality atoms has it gained so high a reputation and possible by the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality atoms has it gained so high a reputation and possible by the standard powder in the stress of the best distribution and possible to the stress of t

FINANCE AND TRADE.

derate Demand for Discoul --- Clearings, \$3,800,000.

Operations of the Syndicate-The Four Per Cents.

The Produce Markets Steadier --- Provisions Quiet and Unchanged.

Brain Strengthened by the Stormy Weather-Freights Strong but Quiet.

FINANCIAL.

The situation of financial affairs was certainly not what was anticipated at this time, and its eatures are to some extent contradictory. An amistakable revival of trade has set in, while the emand for the use of loanable capital is but little efter than at any corresponding time within the sit two years. The banks have a large part of neir runds remaining idle in their hands. The regress of recuperation is shown by these facts to a gradual. The retail trade of this city is little, if my, better than it has been. The improvement at has begun in the country has not yet had me to affect any but the wholesale intests of the city. In the same way the unking business has not yet resumed its full active, occanse the renewal of prosperity has not it so far that there is a demand for surplus capit. It will take some time for confidence to be so stored and the ravages of the panic so made good at new enterprises and extensions of old ones il be eracting enough to keep all our banking pital in full and profitable employment.

The supply of paper from the country for redisions is kept up, but otherwise there is not much gottable paper offering. Rates of discount were itle per cent at the banks to regular enstomers, d on the street call loans were negotiated at 5 reent, and first-class time loans at 6@7 per it.

New York exchange was sold between banks at mc@\$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.
The clearings were \$3,800,000.
DW THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS TAXED BY THE BANKS.

THE BANKS.

The new 4 per cents have not been taken by the National Banks to any great extent. Their circulation requires the deposit of more than \$300, 000 of bonds, and if these, which are mostly 0 per cents, were replaced by 4 per cents the Government would save about \$6,375,000 a year. The World, in its financial column, describes this as a taxation of the Government by the banks, and continues to show that "The amount of Federal taxation paid by the National Banks for year ending July 1, 1876, is stated by the Comptroller of the Currency, on p. 56 of his last report, as \$7, 220, 221.56. The National Banks are applicants for a reduction of the taxes imposed on them by Congress, and the Comptroller joins with them (p. 61) in asking for the repeal of the tax on bank deposits and of the two cent tax by stamp on bank checks. Would it not be well for the National Banks, now that the Government has a 4 per cent loan on the market, to take that loan as the basis of circulation, and thus enable the Government to save \$6, 750,000 a year in gold, before asking it to remit any part of its bank reserve of \$7,229,000 a year in currency? The National Banks can see, if they will consider the matter, that they yield mighty little net reserve to the Government so long as they decline taking the er, that they yield mighty little net reserve to overnment so long as they decline taking the cent bonds.

FINANCES IN BOSTON. The Boston Advertiser, in reporting the condition of the loan market of that city for last week, remarks that the "week closes without important alteration in the condition of the money market, which remains steady and quite firm. The improvement in business, if not reflected in any considerable advance in rates, is real, and is generally recognized in nearly all departments of business. This tends to inspire a more hopeful feeling, and largely promote confidence in the immediate future, which of itself is a hopeful sign, and may be expected soon to develop into increased business activity. The monetary movement at the present time is apparently healthy and legitimate, being based on actual business requirements rathef than on speculative ideas. Although this tends to flimit the volume of the demand to a certain extent, it has its compensations in the greater steadiness of the market."

the market."

CLOSING UP AN INSOLVENT SAVINGS BANK IN NEW YORK.

The Trustees of the insolvent Long Island Savings Bank have made a proposition to the depositors which will excite the envy of the unfortunate victims of the savings banks that have broken in this sity. It is as follows: The Trustees to retain all the assets, banking building: to pay to depositors wishing to close their accounts 80 per cent in and he assets, canking counts 80 per cent in cash, one-half in thirty days and the remaining half in sixty days after the acceptance of this proposition; depositors not in immediate need of their money to be paid in full, —25 per cent in six months, 25 per cent in twelve months, 25 per cent in sighteen months, and 25 per cent in twenty-four months after the acceptance of this proposition; this offer is on condition that all legal proceedings against the bank be discontinued. The Trustees anticipate, in case their terms are accepted, that \$200,000 will be drawn out almost immediately. This will still leave available assets amounting to \$430,000, yielding an income of about \$30,000. The consent of the Attorney-General, as well as of the depositors, will have to be obtained before the proposition can be carried out.

The amount of coin held by the principal banks in Europe, according to the latest returns, is as follows, as compared with what they had on hand a year before. The statements are for August of each year. Calling the pound \$5, and the dollar 5 francs, we have the following change within the year:

| Traincs, we have the following | 1877. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 187

pt. I, 1876, and Sept 1, 1877, is \$39, 712, 161. e increase of coin in the Treasury, as compared the last of September, 1877, is \$44, 392, 978. Is amount of coin in the Treasury in excess of standing noin liabilities was, on Sept. I, 1876, 666, 610. On the lat of September, 1877, it is \$27, 453, 832, an increase during the year of 0, 533, 923; and, finally, we find the market of or one decided from 110 to 100. The gold liar is worth less than 5 per cent more than the sentack dollar.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

In consequence of the recent visit of members of

Wentworth as, no of and near Forty sixth st. w

1. Example of the recent visit of members of
the Syndicate to Washington, some new informaon about the progress of the loin has gained pubcity. The subscriptions abroad have, in consemence of the war, been less than was expected.

The subscriptions abroad have been offest by the geturn of
alled bonds, ot has of the \$10,000,000 subscribed
or abroad and one dollar has been paid for in gold.

We have alwested by dealers who calculated that the Syncited for under the popular loan subscription
or abroad and one of the \$6,000,000,000 subcribed for under the popular loan subscription
or abroad by the subscription abroad by all the bonds they
ock, and not to have sold any at less than par, but
it is asserted by some financiers that the Syndicate
as bought several millions at 98.

AMERIO THE COURT HOUSE.

No. 121, 611 of the States of the States
of the light of the States of the States
of the leading articles of produce in this city during
the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on
Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding
that is asserted by some financiers that the Syndicate
as bought several millions at 98.

AMERIO THE COURT HOUSE.

No. 1215 (d. dated Sept. 18.

Staty-third st, 201 ft e of Market st, 2, 300 120

The following were the receipts and shipments
of the leading articles of produce in this city during
the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on
Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding
that is asserted by some financiers that the Syndicate
as bought several millions at 98.

AMERIO THE COURT STATE STA

of its commercial depression, especially when sales an opportunity as the present presents itself for selling the surplus produce. Of all the countries, again, probably the United States is making the most out of the war in the Rast, for we have good reason to know that heavy sums have been laid out in war material by both sides. If we are rightly informed, very large purchases of United States railway securities have been made on American account in this market quite recently, tangible account in this market quite recently, tanging proof of which is to be seen in the rise of several descriptions. It is possible, therefore, that the time many persons have been wearily waiting for is at last coming, and that the money lost by English holders through the great depreciation of United States railway securities is about in part to

be recovered."

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY.

The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, the stock of which has been so heavily overissued by Morton, the President of the Permanent Exposition, is the best paying city railway in Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1857. Its report for the year ending October, 1878, shows that the capital stock is \$500,000; the amount of stock subscribed and paid up, \$400,000; the mortages debt is \$250,000. The receipts of the road stock subscribed and paid up, \$400,000; the morr-gage debt is \$250,000. The receipts of the road were \$755,658.18, and from the sale of bonds, \$150,000. The total payments were \$822,227.93, including \$79,620 for dividends, leaving a surplus of \$17,318.03.

WESTERN UNION. The New York Timer declares that it is informed on the best authority of the entire falsity of the reports circulated by the stock market bears that at the coming election William Orton was to be displaced from the Presidency of the Western Union.

Gold was 102%@103% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 97%@97 cents on the dollar is POREIGN EXCHANGE.

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Gold opened at 103%; closed 103%. Berrowing rates % to 3 and flat.

Silver at London, 54 11-16d. Here, silver bars 122% in greenbacks; 118% in gold. Silver coin % to % fiscount.

Governments were

122% in greenbacks; 118% in gold. Silver coin % to % fuscount.
Governments were dull.
Railroad bonds were active and firm. Canada Southern firsts, coupon on, advanced 2 per cent. State securities were generally weak.
Stocks were somewhat irregular in the morning, but in the afternoon the market was heavy, with a decline of % to 1% per cent from the best figures of the morning. The decline extended through the entire list, but was most marked in the coal stocks and granger shares, which were freely pressed for sale. In final sales there was a recovery of % to % in the general list and % in St. Paul preferred, which closed at the highest point of the day. The Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway declared a dividend of \$3.50 per share on preferred stock out of net earnings for the year 1876—dividend payable Oct. 16. The transfer books will close Oct. 1. The liabilities of Rufus Hatch are small, and he expects to pay in full at an early day. There was some talk on the street of an attempt to make money artificially stringent by the "locking-up" process, but nothing definite in regard to the matters is known yet.

Money active at 5@7, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.
Customs receipts, \$210.000.
Clearings, \$16,000,000.
Sherling weak; actual business, long, 482; short do, 480.

Mariposa Mariposa pfd . 1 St. Paul ofd.

56, 188 34 3,070 10 5,712 591 820 1,730 10 2,023 940 2,225 116

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 4,029 bu wheat, 434 bu corn. 720 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 (cars No. 3 winter wheat, 68 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 33 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars No. 1 spring, 204 cars No. 2 do, 32 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (378 wheat); 48 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 298 cars and 38,000 bu No. 2 do, 37 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (385 corn); 51 cars white oats, 79 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected (133 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 30 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (32 rye); 3 cars No. 1 barley, 32 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars No. 3 do, 25 cars extra do, 10 cars feed (86 barley). Total (1,014 cars), 451,000 bu. Inspected out: 90,451 bu wheat, 225,397 bu corn, 37,853 bu oats, 405 bu rye, 15,045 bu barley.

barley.

It is estimated that Colorado will have 1,500, 000 to 2,000,000 bu wheat to export this year, which is the first time that Colorado has been able

000 to 2,000,000 bn wheat to export this year, which is the first time that Colorado has been able to raise wheat enough to supply home wants. The area of cereal cultivation is generally encroaching upon the Rocky Mountains, and the great wheat region of the United States may yet be found to be west of the Missouri River.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. Provisions were quiet and steady, while breadstuffs were in good demand, and mostly firmer, as a consequence of overcast skies and smaller receipts than were expected, with some forecasting in the direction of smaller arrivals after this month has expired. A good deal of the trading had reference to the fact that deliveries on October contracts will be in order next Monday, and many operators were anxious to provide for those deliveries, the pressure in corn being more decidedly from buyers than from sellers. The shipping movement was restricted by a scarcity of vessels, and a firmer feeling in lake freights. The European advices were not favorable to strength in grain, but this fact was fully offset by the prospect of stormy weather in the West.

There was a free movement in staple and seasonable dry goods, and a firm and steady set of prices was noted. Buyers are present in large numbers, and are ordering with more freedom than for a number of seasons past. Groceries continue active, and most lines were firmly held. Rice was held at an advance, and sirupa, molasses, teas, and good to fancy grades of coffee were also une-

held at an advance, and sirups, molasses, teas, and good to fancy grades of coffee were also une-quivocally firm. There were no changes in the and good to fancy graces of colice were also unequivocally firm. There were no changes in the dried-fruit market, trade continuing fair at generally steady rates. Pish remained unchanged. There was an active demand for butter, and fully previous prices were being realized. Cheese was quiet and firm. Prices of oils ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, excepting Michigan legal-test carbon, which was advanced it. Bagging was steady. Leather continues active and strong, with some descriptions showing an upward tendency. Coal and wood were quoised as before. There was a dull market for paints and colors, and the price of strictly pure white lead was reduced from Dict to Se per lb.

The lumber market was active and firm. The receipts at the saie docks continue light, and sell soon after touching the docks. The yard dealers report an active demand for all common lumber. Drugs and chemicals were in continued good demand and steady. Wool, broom-cora, and hay were unchanged. Hides were scarce and firm. Seeds were dull and weak, clover being lower. Green fruits were slow and cassier. The receipts were large, but the showers interrupted trade, and considerable fruit was unsold at the close of the day. Poultry was easler, owing to large offerings.

day. Poultry was easier, owing to large offerings. Lake freights were active to the extent of the offerings, vessel-room being rather scarce, and rere a shade firmer, on the basis of 4%c for corn to Buffalo, and 7% on do to Kingston. Room was taken for 43, 000 bu corn and 58, 000 bu oats. Through rates to New York by steamer and rail were quoted at 17c on wheat and 15% on corn. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New En-

gland points, and 30c to Montreal. We compile the following from an article in a recent number of the (English) Saturday Ryview:
Enough is known to show that the wheat crops of 1877 is one of the worst ever grown in the United Kingdom, the acreage being small, the yield small, the quality bad, and one condition so damp that the bulk of it will not be available for consumption antil after, the winter. Ten years ago the mere probability of the crop being defective to so great an extent would have caused prompt and serious advances in the price of wheat. Under existing circumstances, that the current values are moderate, that the stocks in granary of foreign wheat are not heavy, that the quantity steen bound for En

Series of the control of the control

ASE - Was quiet at 567%c. FPRODUCTS - Were steady and quiet at \$10.00

BREADSTUFFS.

PLOUR—Was rather quiet, but firm at full previous prices. There was little demand for shipment, but the local inquiry was fair, and holders were firm in their views, as spot offerings were small. Sales were reported of 550 bris winters at \$6.2567.00; 1.630 bris spring extras; chiefly at \$5.5067.00; 1.00 bris spring supers at \$3.40; and 375 bris type flour at \$3.403.80. Total 2, 855 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$7.0067.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$7.0067.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$7.0067.50; choice to fine spring, \$8.5067.00; fair to good spring, \$5.50 (6.00; 100 spring, \$3.004.00; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$6.0067.50; patent springs, \$7.5068.50; low grade, \$2.5084.00; rye, \$3.25084.00; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$7.0067.50; patent springs, \$7.5068.50; low grade, \$2.5084.00; rye, \$3.25084.50.

Brax-Was quiet, and again declined 50c. Sales were made of 30 tons at \$9.0069.50 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.50 per ton on track. BREADSTUFFS

BRAN—Was quiet, and again declined 50c. Sales were made of 30 tons at \$5.00,00.50 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.50 per ton on track.

Cony-Minal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$1.50.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly firmer, advancing 156615c, and closing 16615c above the latest prices of Tuesday, the gratest strength being in next month's deliveries. Liverpool reported wheat quiet and cargoes slow, but New York was firmer, and our receipts were rather smaller than the previous day, with larger shipments. There was again a good demand for this month, and for cash wheat at the same price to fill september shorts, but the inquiry was not continuous, and shippers were not anxious, for which reasons. No. I was dull at anything above the being eyel. The shortsge for the mondays in which to meet it. The built of the trading was for next month, and the shorts filled'in very freely, some of them being apprehensive that bad weather will cause an advance, by cutting down the volume of supplies. European buyers appear to be holding off now; having: supplied immediate wants they are disposed to wait to have the wheat offered to them at home, though the British cron is admitted to be greatly decleant. Selier October opened at \$1.00.80066.

Select the month sold at \$1.1361.1485. doloans with cash No. 2 at \$1.1365. Selier hovember sold at \$1.046.

Const. O. 21 \$1.135. Selier November sold at \$1.046.

Const. O. 21 \$1.135. Selier November sold at \$1.046.

Const. O. 22 at the inside soo be rejected at \$70.000 bu No. 2 do at \$1.1000 bu No. 2 do at \$1.1000

Tree on board. Total, 47,000 bu.

APPERSOON CALL.

Whest—Sales 850,000 bu at \$1.14% for September and \$1.03%(\$1.07% for October.

Corn.—Sales 80,000 bu at 42% c cash, 4236942% for October, and 42% for November.

October, and 42% for November.

Mess pork was firm at \$13.45 for October, \$13.50 cash, \$12.67% for the year, and \$12.97%, \$613.00 for January. Sales 2,750 for is at \$13.45 for October, \$12.50 for the year, and \$12.97%, \$613.00 for January. Sales 2,750 for is at \$13.45 for October, \$12.57% for the year, and \$12.9503.00 for January. Lard was steady at \$8.55 for next month, \$8.491% \$8.45 for January. and \$8.3588.37% for the year. Meats—sales 200 boxes pork sarrips at 7c; 150 boxes bacon do at 78(c. Wheat was active and %81c higher at the closs. Early the market advanced (\$150.00 ksptember sold at \$1.14463.15%, and closed \$1.1456. October sold at \$1.14463.15%, and closed \$1.1456.

emains quiet. There was a light inquiry for

HOPS—Were quoted at 8310e for Western hops. LEATHER—The market was without new featu

\$2.2562.75; Turkeys, Tesifec; geese, \$6.30 per dox; prairie chickens, \$4.00 per dox; wild dacks, \$2.2581.30 per dox.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak, clover being lower, and perhaps the most active seed in the list. Timothy was freely offered and soid at \$1.200; in 1.200, prime closing at \$1.30. Clowes soid at \$2.000.3.30, prime closing at \$1.30. Clowes soid at \$2.000.3.30, prime closing at \$3.40. White soid at \$2.000.3.30, prime closing at \$2.000.3.30, prim

LIVE STOCK. Sheep. 819 903 2,750 .13, 294 .10, 313 .15, 671 4,562 2,347 3,274 925 2,489 2,574 202 195

308

Da and unwards.
Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-to 5-4.2504.75 2.50@3.00 ommon cattle, weighing 700

2.60@3.40

EAST LUBERTY, Pa. Sept. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 35 cars through ab cars yard stock, or 1,004 head; prime, 85,2568. 50; good, \$4,7568. 60; common, \$4,0064.25?
Hoos—Receipts to-day 3,285 head; Torkers, \$5,508 5.70; Philadelphia, \$5,7568.25.
SITERT—Receipts to-day 1,500 head; selling at \$4,00 65,23.
ST. LOUIS. Sept. 28.—Hous—Steady and unchanged; \$4,0063.00, the outside for extra., CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.
SIERN—Dull and unchanged.
SIERN—Dull and unchanged.
SIERN—Dull and unchanged.
SIERN—Thermody, 2,000; cattle, 1,600; sheep, 3,408.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Hoes—Easter; common, \$4,5065.00; light, \$3,2065.45; packing, \$5,2065.50; butchers', \$3,4568.50; receipts, 2,730; shipments, 875.

LUMBER.
The cargo market was active to the extent of the of-

The cargo market was active to the extent of the of-ferings, which were limited to eight or sine cargoes. There is a good demand for lumber, and the market is firm in consequence of the meagre offerings. The

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. LONDON, Sept. 26.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet: California club, 129 002138; California white, 129 7d5122 10d; new spring, 118 5d5123. Corn steadier. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat alow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat alow. Corn easier. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipmens by sail, 278 6d. Weather in Engiand fair. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Flour, 30,000263,000 Dris; wheat, 238,0002640,000 qrs; corn, 135,0002640,000 qrs.
Liverpoot, Sept. 26.—Mess pork—Prime [Eastern, 60s; Western, 40s. Cumberland sides, 30s 6d; short rib sides, 30s 6d; long cicar sides, 30s; short clear sides, 40s; hams, 50s; shouldern, 34s. Land, 47s. Prime mess, 10s. Tallow, 41s. Cheese, 62s.

Special Dispatch to The Calicago Tribune.
Liverpoot, Sept. 20—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 8dc; spring, No. 5, 11s 10d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club.

No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 8d; club No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 9d. Corn—No. 1, 27s 6d; No. 2

73 3d@273 6d. PEAS-Canadian, 41s. Phovisions-Long clear bacon, 38s; sho thoulders, 34s. Lard-American, 40s 6d. Petroleum-Refined, 12s 9614s.

AMERICAN CITTES.

Special Dismotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 26.—Gallan—Wheat less active; Western offered with reserve, especially for early delivery, and quoted a tride firmer on a fair demand; spring in good request for prompt delivery at somewhat steadier prices, but in the option line offered more freely, and generally quoted somewhat weaker in ingtances; about it per bulower on a fairly active movement, in good part in No. 2 Milwankee for October delivery; ungraded red Western in lots, about 6, 400 bu, at \$1.4561.53; white Western good to very choice, in lots, about 6, 500 bu, at \$1.5001.56; No. 2 Milwankee spring here, 16,000 bu, at \$1.39; do deliverable Oct. 1 to 28, 24,000 bu at \$1.39; do deliverable Oct. 1 to 28, 24,000 bu at \$1.31; do all October, 94,000 bu at \$1.39; No. 2 Northwestern spring September, 24,000 bu at \$1.39; No. 2 Northwestern spring September, 24,000 bu at \$1.39; No. 2 Northwestern spring September, 24,000 bu at \$1.39; No. 2 Northwestern spring September, 24,000 bu at \$1.39; No. 2 Northwestern spring September option, 81.373;61.39; do October, \$1.30;61.31; November, \$1.2861.30. Corn was moderately active, rulling stronger during the day, but leaving off generally weaker; export inquiry fair; mixed Western ungraded at \$56.37c. Rye dull and weak; 800 bu No. 2 Western sold at 70c. Outsmore freely dealt in: n. instances quoted stronger, expecially for mixed; mixed Western, 7,500 bu at \$46.37c, the latter for very choice white Western; 13,000 bu at \$66.42c; No. 2 Chicago, 14,000 bu new affond at 35c, and 11,000 bu old in store at 32c.

Occan Frusterra—Tonnage for petroleum attracted more attention on a generally firm basis as to rates; vessels for grain in fair demand and held with confidence; berth freights moderate, with rates generally ruling about as before, though for grain room for next weak's shipments rather better figures reported; for Liverpool, engagements, 16,000 bu grain by steamer Saturday at 864 per bu. 12,000 bales cotton at 54d per bu. Provistons—Mess pork in good request for NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Song Calley Common centity, especially and provided the common centity of the common cen SHIPM SETS—Wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.

57. LOUIS,
57. LOUIS

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Steady: superfine. \$4.00; extras. \$5.50; Fennsylvania family, \$8.7597.50; Minnesota do, \$6.7597.50; bigh grades and patent, \$8.0090, Swant Sept. Sept. \$2.0090, Superfine. Sept. Sep

MEMPHIA, Sept. 26.—Corrow—Steady; 116; receipts, 179 baies; shipmenta, 3.308; sales, 400.
Proputs—Firm and unchanged.

Osweco, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Grann—Wheat steady No. 1 Milwankee club, \$1.35. Corn unchanged. PEORIA, Sept. 26.—Highwings—Firm at \$1.079 PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26. -PETROLEUM-Market steady: demand heavy; standard white, 110 test. 13:2154c. PRITABLES. Sept. 26. -PETROLEUM-Firm; crude, \$2.4562.47% at Parker's; refined, 15%c Philadelphia DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Package trade in staple cotton and woolen goods rather light; prints continue quiet, but there was a steady movement in ginghams, dress goods, shawis, skirts, and hostery; cetton goods unchanged; rough and fancy overcoatings in fair demands silks were sold freely in the anction rosms to-day.

TURPENTINE. THE FINANCES.

The Finances.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—In an article in the Inter-Ocean lately on this subject, it is stated that the different kinds of notes and obligations issued by the Government and made legal tender amounted to \$1,000,000,000 on the 1st of July, 1878, this amount had been reduced to about \$700,000,000. With that vast sum available for popular use, the peopleset forward to repair the losses of the War. The field was a vast one, and open to all. Lands were entered upon by warrant or purchase, fenced and plowed; houses

fix in its description, and turnished in quantities sifficient to meet the necessities of business and vachanges.

The property of the sirver dollar to any extent that we can
making the gold and silver dollar to any extent that we can
making the gold and silver dollar of the same standard
and equally receivable and tonderable in any sums
whatever. Repeal the Resumption act, and cease the
aitempt to adjust the monecary differences in an aristrary way, which, if let alone for the present, will adjust themselves. Cease the contraction of the currancy, and thus let the people broathe free once more, bemix relieved of the fear of any anden or volent evtilmax in the prosecution of their estemptising labors.
The hands of Congress immediately on their secubiling, that our progress to utiler ruin may be arrested,
that the crash of breaking bosks of deposit, and failures of individuals may cease to stun our ears and alarm
us for the fate of all without the fiely that would be
afforded us by these imperative measures.

(Notes B. Musas,

\$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles, here made \$3,750. \$100 have paid \$1,700 in 30 days we guarantee all 60 days Streadless money refunded if no pestit is made. Herereaces given. Correspondence Solicited. W. F. HO HELL & OD. Members New York Mining Stock Kreling. 7. O. Bez 2013.

SCIENTIFI Second Day's National

and Their

Protective Tariff gest Lies The Econom

of Re

The National Agri second day's session 44 of the Grand Paci were present, the Hor Nebraska, in the chi the proceedings by re Railroads and Their R Mr. Morton said t railroad in existence \$1,121,000,000. But prepared by the Ni to be apone twent merce of the co of fixed vast sums of m ing to fixed potent primary caus legithaate industries

through which they paying road can be m less, unprosperous so melf-interest compels, fair thing, as it make fair prices sometime in the use stitutional provision houses and aims for the compels of the compels.

ought to be oblished spould be prohibited ions. Just at this t

11

ensaged. \$13.25. Lard in good de kettle, \$45000000. Builders, \$6.85: abort rib Bacon in good demand

nia No. 1 XXX at ichigan fleeces, 40 cc; pulled quies b

Corn unchanged.

WES-Firm at \$1.0796

BITS TURPENTING

nderstand by the Presi

BORGE B. MORSE,

a Straddles, have 11,700 in 30 days as money refunded tyen. Correspond-ELL & CO., pr Stock Erchange, tread do No L.

ULATION.

An Interesting Paper on the Railroads and Their Relation to the Public.

Protective Tariff and Subsidies the Biggest Lies in America.

The Economical Management of Railroads.

The National Agricultural Congress began its The National Agricultural Congress began its second day's session yesterday morning in Room 44 of the Grand Pacific. Some twenty delegates were present, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, in the chair. Mr. Morton opened the proceedings by reading a paper on "The Railroads and Their Relation to the Public."

"Mr. Morton said that, in the Western and Northwestern State, these wars 24 000 miles of 'Mr. Morton said that, in the Western and Northwestern States, there were 34,000 miles of railroad in existence. The estimated value of all the railroads in the Union is \$4,000,000,000, while the value of ships, American and foreign, engaged in ocean transportation is only \$200,000,000. The value of all the commodities carried out of and brought into the United States is estimated at \$1,121,000,000. But the estimated value of the internal commerce transported between States by rail alone is \$18,000,000,000. These estimates, prepared by the National Statistical Bureau, show the value of the railroads of the country prepared by the National Statistical Bureau, show the value of the railroads of the country to be about twenty-three times the value of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade, and saxteen times the value of the foreign commerce of the country. This being the case, there is no worder that the equitable relations of railroads, representing such a fabulous amount of fixed capital, should occupy the attention of the people. The vast sums of money transformed from circulating to fixed capital in railroads form a potent primary cause of the collapse of so many itimate industries. The mania for building

circulating to fixed capital in railroads form a potent primary cause of the collapse of so many legitimate industries. The mania for building railroads has often amounted to popular frenzy, and led to legislative lunacy. The fact that railroads ought to be constructed to make money has been lost sight of, while fools, demagogues, and Utopians have demanded that they be built purely for the public good or to gratify a popular demand. This class of rascals and illusionists have depicted capital as a Good Samaritan wandering up and down to find sick cities and poor counties needing relief by the construction of railroads to, from, and between them. Thus the victous system of subsidies to corporation has grown up and become the monster bane of the country. Subsidies by a city, county, State, or by the General Government are wrong in theory and demoralizing in results. If a majority may by vote take money from the many in the shape of taxes for the benefit of the few, they might as well be allowed to go further and hang the minority. Never under any form of Government but the American has such a gigantic scheme of stealing been devised.

Mr. Morton quoted the decisions of Judge, which he contended differed materially. It is, in his opinion, equally competent for the GOVERNMENT TO FRESCRIBE

what fees lawyers may charge for their services as to fix maximum charges for railroads to make. The same would hold good with the liveryman, teamster, and hotel-keeper. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., joins with his colleagues, and in the fifth yearly report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts says that it may now be taken as very generally conceded that railroads are, and, in the nature of things, must remain, practical monopolies. The law of competition can exercise only a limited control over them, and even this control is rather of a disturbing force—or else they must be carried on under a greater or less degree of governmental interference. Competion is every man dong the best he can for himself, and a railroad

know that attempts all extortion by excessive charges depresses trade, and just so it is with sensibly-managed railroads. The interests of railroads and of the people living in the section through which they run are identical, and no paying road can be maintained through a shift-less, unprosperous section. The strong law of self-interest compels, at last, railroads to do the fair thing, as it compels the trader to make fair prices for his commodities. Some time in the near future there will be constitutional provisions against substities. Poorhouses and alms for indigent individuals are probably a necessity, but

CHARTIES TO CONFORATIONS and alms in lands, money, and bonds are neither a necessity nor a success as a means of developing the material resources of a country or the mornis of its law-makers and expounders. The gigantic gratuities of the General Government to the system of Pacific roads and branches have been productive of more laxity in legislative morals, corruption in Congress, and jobbery in the judiciary, than any and all other causes. They have aggregated the enormous sum of 864, 628,500 it United States 6 per cent bonds, which mature thirty years from the date of their issue. To illustrate: The Union Pacific owes the United States over \$12,000,000 in interest. It mays no interest to speak of at present, and does not even provide for payment in the future. And yet, while this state of facts exists as between the people who made this so-called loan and those who now stand in the position of second mortgage hom hondolders, Mr. Jay Gould, who bought in the stock at merely nominal figures, drew last year in dividends the saugaum of \$1,230,000. And yet, in face of these facts, there are many citizens and anumber of legislators who lavor another subsidizing scheme known as the Texas Pacific job, which, if successful, as now projected, will cost the poolle of the United States nearly or quite a hundred millions more of dollars. Congress, before loaning any more father were all works and the three list

how many dollars per day capitalists shall pay them. To attempt to do either is an economic abomination.

A general discussion followed on the reception of the paper. Mr. Robert M. Littler, of formation announced himself as a farmer and a protection ist. He didn't approve of the sentiments in relation to protection.

Mr. M. B. Loyd, of Henry County, Ill., said

ble was appeared to prediction. But be believed that the ball simulation were than for good it that they maintain the ball simulation were than for good it that they maintain the ball simulation were than the property of the set of

pointing out the disease, suggest the remedy, which is not only a cheap one but easily applied. The author went on to compare the railroads in various other countries with those in the United States, stating that the first engines built in England by George Stephenson weighed but 18,600 pounds, yet their regular duty or the countries with the state of the countries are stronger to the countries of the countries agricultural grounds.

The Secretary read a paper by Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Health, being a memorandum of observations and propositions concerning the sanitation of individuals, with reference to the

pointing out the disease, sargeet the remort, which is not only a change one but easily a control of the contro

system was both offensive and expensive. The pneumatic system was described, and the speaker said it had been found practicable, as practiced in several European cities. It consisted of a tank placed at a convenient place connected with the closets in houses by means of subes. A vacuum is formed by means of a portable engine, which draws the substance from the houses to the tank, from which it was removed and utilized. An improvement had been made upon the system by connecting the street corner tanks with one at the ceutral works. A vacuum was formed by pumping the air from the tank, and this formed vacuums in the smaller tanks, resulting in the collection of excreta by pneumatic pressure. How the substance was deodorized and utilized was fully described, showing how the matter was eventually reduced to a powder and shipped in barrels. This powder had been found to be of great value. The speaker then went into a consideration of the vault system, which was in general use outside of the large cities. The prevailing methods of cleaning these vaults were offensive and unwholesome, and the speaker discussed some of them at length, finding fault with most of them. He held that it was essential that the excreta should be utilized and returned to the soil as a fertilizer.

Dr. N. S. Davis read a paper on "The means

held that it was essential that the excreta should be utilized and returned to the soil as a fertilizer.

Dr. N. S. Davis read a paper on "The means of diminishing infant mortality from bowel affictions." The causes were stated generally as the result of high temperatare in hot summer nights, and also the presence or absence of ozone, electrical conditions, etc. The principal cause, however, was the hot nights and absence of ventilation. Hot days were not so productive of this complaint as hot nights, All physicians would agree that they were as a rule called up to attend to such cases between the hours of midnight and early morning. The remedy suggested by Dr. Davis was, for those who could not avail themselves of floating hospitals and the like, good ventilation, a cool bath before putting the patient to bed, to reduce the temperature of the body and quiet the nerves. Proper attention to the rules suggested would reduce infant mortality.

Dr. Hamill testified to the correctness of Dr. Davis' views, adducing in support of them some of his experiences with children in the Floating Hospital.

Dr. Lyman thought well of Dr. Davis' suggestions, and said they would be of great benefit to the children.

Dr. Turner said that children were fed largely

Davis' views, adducing in subport of them some of his experiences with children in the Floating Hospital.

Dr. Lyman thought well of Dr. Davis' suggestions, and said they would be of great benefit to the children.

Dr. Turner said that children were fed largely on artificial food, and when cow's milk was used it was weakened to make it seem like mother's milk. He knew of some cases in which children had died of starvation. He was in favor of pure milk.

The discussion of this subject was prolonged for some time.

In the absence of Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, Mr. Woodbridge volunteered to read, from the proof-sheets furnished, the Professor's "Report upon the experience of the Department of Physical Education and Hygiene of Amherst College." It was an interesting account of the apparatus in use at the College, with an array of statistics and observations, showing the results of the system of physical culture put into practice at that University.

Dr. Coan, of Quincy, followed with a brief essay on female physical culture at Ann Arbor College, Michigan, showing the beneficial results of a system of physical training in the development of health among the girls.

The Association adjourned till 8 o'clock.

The syming session was entirely occupied in hearing addresses. Dr. E. Ingalls was in the chair.

The first address was by Dr. Edmund Andrews on "The Sanjiary and Economical Importance of the Best Surgical and Medical Treatment of the Needy Poor." The man thought expressed was that the ranks of cauperism were largely augmented by a class of poor though industrious men who, meeting with accidents, such as the breaking of a leg or an arm, and being unprepared with the means of obtaining proper medical sid, were compelled to drift into the almshouse disabled, and thus become unwilling burdens to the community. The purport of the discourse was to show that it would be economy in the authorities to provide prompt and some sensible observations on the same subject. How the propriet of establishing on a large sc

which contributed to pauperism.

Dr. Harris offered the following resolution in

Dr. Harris offered the following resolution in reference to the subject:
WHEREAS, Public attention is being urgently invited to the duty of adopting measures for repressing and preventing pauperism; and.
WHEREAS, There are causes of bodily disability ing and preventing pauperism; and
WHERMA, There are causes of bodily disability
which induce dependence and entail pauperism
from the neglect or incompetence of the attendance
and medical and sanitary care received by the
needy poor when such care should be riven;
Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Association, it is eminently desirable that the official inspection and inquiry for ascertaining and repressing
the causes of bodily disability and pauperism is an
important public service in the interest of hygiene
and the public welfare, and that those interests require that this duty should be continued with faithfulness, and the results be published widely for
the benefit of the people.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman read a very long paper
on "The Present State of Exact Knowledge of
the Causation and Prevention of Epidemic Discases."

The Rev. Brooke, Herford by invitation, read

eases."

The Rev. Brooke Herford, by invitation, read a very interesting paper on "Public Holidays and Public Health." It was an eloquent lament of the tendencies of modern comover some of the tendencies of modern com-mercial life. This excessive strain of work, this over some of the tendencies or modern commercial life. This excessive strain of work, this life at high pressure, was seriously complicating the problem of public health. The pace at which we go is so quick as to overtask brain and hand; it is not merely going ahead, but racing. Society is suffering for the want of rest, of leisure. There is no leisure class in such a community as this, and but little chance of forming one. We have the largest country in the world, with about enough men of leisure to man one of the old Italian Republics. The remedy suggested for this unhealthy life was more public holidays, and the speaker commended the example of the English people in the establishment of the Saturday half-holiday, and the multiplication of public holidays. The address was listened to with evident pleasure, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Herford.

It was announced that after the transaction of to-day's business the members would adjourn to the residence of L. Z. Leiter, Esq. (of Field, Leiter & Co.), who had tendered them a reception.

The Convention then adjourned till this fore-

tion.

The Convention then adjourned till this fore-

Following is the programme of exercises for

Following is the programme of exercises for to-day:

8 a. m.—A visit to the Stock-Yards.

10 a. m. to 1 p. m.—The session of the Association will be continued at the Ladies' Ordinary in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The following topics will receive attention:

First.—Destruction of offensive gases from rendering tanks and fertilizing factories.

Second—Report on a practical method of securing complete and authentic records of the causes of death throughout the United States, by Dr. R. Harris, of New York.

Third—Outline of a plan of securing uniformity and completeness in the registration of vital statistics in the United States.

Election of officers for the year.

Assembling after dinner at 3 p. m., the following, among others:

Fourth—Sanitary safety in railway traveling, by Thomas J. Dunott, Harrisburg, Pa.

Fifth—Health in common schools, by Dr. Hewitt, of the himpeost State Board of Health.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 28.—Down—Props.

Commodore, T. W. Snook, Europe, Waverly,

William Cawle, Toledo, City of Fremont, Thomp-

William Cawie, Toledo, City of Fremont, Thompson and barges, S. Chamberlain and consort, Ketcham and consort, India and Schaylkill, Chauncey Hurtbut and tow; schrs C. H. Burton, Homer, Sunnyside, Lafrieners, W. B. Phelps, L. A. Burton, George Murray, Young America, John O'Neil, O. M. Bond, Alice Richards, Unadilia, Mystic Star, D. P. Dobbins, Rasca, Hungarian, J. H. Marsh, H. C. Richards, St. Andrews, Sweetheart, Three Brothers, Golden Rale L. Hammond, Scotia.

Up—Props City of Concord, Empire, St. Joseph, Oswegatchie, Prussia, Tempest and barges, Enterprise and consort, Cormorant and consort, Townsend and consort, Cormorant and consort, Townsend and consort, Sehre Harriet Ross, E. M. Carrington, H. J. Webb, Peshitico, Hattie Johnston, Abbie L. Andrews, C. G. Breed.

Wind north, fresh. Weather cloudy.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26. — Vossels passing Port Colborne lock in twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Sept. 25:

Eastward—Tug Levisthan, Detroit to Port Colborne: schrs Wave Crest, Detroit to Kington; Gnelph, Lake Shore to Kingston; Montcalm, Mas-

Princess Alexandria, Windsor to Quebec; Lottle Wolfe, Miwaukee to Port Colboran.

Westward—Props Scotia, Montreal to Chicago; Oswegatchie, Ordensburg to Chicago; Lincoln, with barge Lisgar, Kingston to Milwrakee; barks Cecilla, Kingston to—; E. R. Doud, Oswego to Raciner, Monquequen. Oswego to Chicago; Water-town, Ringston to Chicago; Canton. Oswego to Detroit; Flying Mist, Kingston to Detroit; Jesse H. Brick. Kingston to Toledo: schw Delos De Wolfe, Oswego to Chicago; W. H. Oades, Oswego to Detroit.

BUFFALO.

Levi Rawson, ore from L'Anse to Cleveland at \$1. 40; Tinie Baker, cement to Cleveland at \$2; Malze and Lyman Casey, salt to Toledo free as ballast; Lucy J. Clark. coal to Chicago at 30c per ton: Three Bells, general cargo, Buffalo to Cleveland at 40c per ton. f. o. b.

Clearances—Frop Fountain City, Chicago, 1,019 bris cement, 85 bris salt; Portage, Chicago; Jarvis Lord. Chicago, 20 bris salt; schr Nahant, Chicago; E. T. Judd, Sault Ste Marie; Taylor, Saginaw; H. B. Merry, Cleveland; Augustus Ford, Dettolt; Fleetwing, Toledo; Maize, Skeldan, 500 bris salt; L. D. Bissell, Chicago, 800 tons coal; Fallow Craft, Ambertsburg; E. Therese, Port Ryers; barge W. L. Peck, Saginaw.

Cleared from Tonawanda—Props George King, Bay City; barges Wenoma, Sheboygan; Barnum and C. L. Young, for Bay City.

DELAY OF THE FLEETS.

A propeller Captain reported yesterday that there were fity sail anchored at the Door Monday, waiting for a change of wind to send them up. The wind got around to the eastward towards evening yesterday at this port, and it is probable a change will soon occur, and the immense fleets of lumber and grain vessels now making for up ports and detained by head-winds will come in ma day or two, and set things in the quiet harbor into a state of unusual activity. Tug men are comparatively idle just now, and oridge-tenders are enjoying a rest, to the delight of the public who have to stand the delays at the bridges. The lumber market is bereft of craft, and has been so all the week, a fact that has thrown a pall over affairs at the foot of Franklin street. Inquiries for marine news elicit the repeated remark that there are no vessels in port, and consequently nothing to make any news.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Barker, of the New York Supreme Court, DELAY OF THE FLEETS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Barker, of the New York Supreme Court, in rendering his decision in the case of the Union Steambost Company against the City of Buffalo, to recover the amount of tax (\$10,000) alleged to have been illegally levied on its personal property, said, in effect, that the Company's personal property was wholly exempt from taxation in the City of Buffalo; that for the purpose of taxation that city had not, nor had any of the subordinate officers, iurisdiction over the Company; and that all proceedings instituted and carried forward for the purpose of imposing the tax in question were illegal or void. He further deciared that the money paid by the Company to relieve its property from illegal seizure under the Comptroller's warrant was extorted from it, and was not, in any sense, voluntarily paid. And the Judge, in conclusion, decides that the Company is entitled to judgment for the amount of the tax paid and collected, with interest thereon and the costs of the Court.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

Saturday night the tug Winslow, bound up with two vessels in tow, was slowly passing out of River St. Clair into Lake Huron, when the engine suddenly became disabled, owing to the disconnection of the piston-rod, which tore off a portion of the flange of the cylinder. The Winslow was sowed to Detroit by the tug McClellan, and repaired.

The bark Mary Merrit, while working out of Collins Bay last Monday evening, was struck by a squall and driven ashore—broadside on—near Stella Point, Amherst Island. By running an anchor out she got off without the help of a tug.

Thesday morning the schr N. C. West, while sailing down Detroit River, ran aground on the Canadian shore, just above Walkerville. She was loaded with salt for Sandasky. The ferry Easer went to her rescue, and, by lightering her of 250 bushels, succeeded in getting her off at 5 e'clock. NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

THE CANAL BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 26. — Arrived—A. Woolson, Joliet, 6, 100 bu corn; sunrise, Morris, 5, 900 bu corn; prop Montsak, Lockport, 190 bris flour; Lockport, Lockport, Lockport, 190 bris flour; Lockport, Lockport, 5, 958 pounds sundries; Deer Park, LaSalle, 5, 900 bu corn. Cleared—Prop City of Henry, Henry, 61, 930 ft lumber; Ilidore, Henry, 89, 112 febtumber. BridgePort, Sept. 28—9 p. m.—Arrived—Board of Trade, Morris, 6, 100 bu corn; Cataract, Utica, 6, 000 bu corn; Lily, Seneca, 6, 000 bu corn. Orn.
Cleared—Brillant, Morris, 14,000 ft lumber, 1,188 posts; Welcome, Henry, 41,525 ft iumber, 5,000 shingles, 8,000 lath; Georgia, Henry, 31,604 ft lumber; prop Montank, Lockport, 4,634 bu wheat; Lockport, Lockport, 6,064 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The demand for vessel-room was again fair and the offerings light, which cause rates to rule firm at 4%c on corn to Buffalo. Room rates to rule arm at 45c on corn to Burnalo. Room was taken for 243, 000 bu corn, including a recharter, and 58,000 bu coats. To Burnalo—Schr Hippogriff, cats at 34c; schrs Atwater, Mineral State. Red Wing, and Montgomery,—latter substituted for vessel taken yesterday,—all corn at 45c. To Erie—Props China and Alaska, corn, through. To Kingston—Schr M. Fillmore, corn at 75c. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn, through.

A FALLING OFF.

The trade between the port of Cleveland and Canada by the Stanley line of steamers this seamerchant from which has been reduced one-half by foreign competition, by the direct action of English manufacturers, who want the Canadian trade bad enough to take it at a loss to themselves. —Cleveland Heraid.

ERIE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE. Sept. 26.—Arrivals—Prop Annie Young.

Chicago; Egyptian, Marquette; Forest City, Ashtabula; Alvan Chamberlain, Marquette; Winalow,

Duluth; schr E. K. Turner, Torch Lake.

Departures—Props Forest City, Marquette; Annie Young, Detroit; Philadelphia, Chicago; schr

E. P. Beals, Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disposich to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Charters—To Buffalo:
Bark Red, White, and Blue, 24,000 bu wheat:
schr Annie Sherwood, 35,000 bu wheat at 4%c;
steam-barge Ballentine, 50,000 bu bariey at 4c. MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
Manquerre, Mich., Sept. 26.—ClearedVerona, A. C. Maxwell, William McGregor.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The storm signal was up yesterday....

The prop Manistee is in Doolittle's dry-dock for calking, a new radder, and other repairs....A heavy fog prevailed on the lake off this port last night....The yacht Goodenough, now on Geneva Lake, will remain there during the winter....The big sehr George W. Adams got away with 70,000 bu of wheat yesterday....No appeal has been taken in the bark Board of Trade case against the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, and it is probable that corporation will give up beaten....From 1 o'clock yesterday morning to 6 last evening only seven arrivals were reported....Schr Red Wing is in Miller's dry-dock for calking. Schr Hamlet is in Eyster's dock for similar repairs....Schr O. R. Johnson is having a new mainsail made....Sallors are moving for \$2 per day, and will probably take advantage of the presence of the big fleets when they arrive to enforce their demand.

OTHER FORTS.—The schr Antelope has been tied up at Detroit by the United States Marshal.. The schr Pensaukee fell short 253 bushels of corn at Suffalo. It is thought, however, that the missing grain will be found.... The small scow A. M. Freeman, which has been laid up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season at Cleveland, has been lard up all the season NAVIGATION NOTES.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and elearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock is night:

OUESTION OF THE DAY.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 25.—I have been a reader of your paper until I have become so nervous that I must say something. First, why not have Congress repeal our Protective-Tariff bill at

EXPOSITION BUILDING. CHICAGO INTER-STATE

EXPOSITION. Now Fally Ready for the Public.

Complete in all Departments, and the finest representative exhibition of American Industry and Art ever held—equal in quality to the Centennial of '76.

Let no intelligent person of the Northwest fall to see this agreat American Exhibition.

Admission—Adults, 25c; Children under 12 years, 15c.

Excursion Rates on all transportation lines.

M'CORMICK'S HALL.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1877, GRAND BENEFIT CON-HESSIAN MILITARY BAND. 00 SOLO ARTISTS, and the celebrated Prima Donna

MARIE SALVOTTI. Under the auspices of the CHICAGO FRAUENVE.
ERIN, for the beneat of the German-American Seminary. For particulars see handbuils and programme.
Concert commences as 8 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Tickets to be had at Julius Baner & Co. 7 and Lyon &
Healt's.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. GEORGE S. KNIGHT WORRELL SISTERS

Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, in their great encome. O'TO; Or. A Game of Chance, supported by their excellent branatic Company. Friday, Sept. 29, Benefit of GEO, S. KNIGHT, Monday, Oct. I, the great LINGARD COMBINATION. The beautiful and fascinating Miss ALICE D. LINGARD, and Mr. HORACE LINGARD la their grand Historical Play, HEART AND CROWN. McVICKER'S THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH Every Night and Saturday Matinee. DAY, EDWIN BOOTH in his masterly imper

ATURDAY HAM LET.
SATURDAY MATINER, Edwin Booth as DON
C.ESAR DE BAZAN. The performance to conclude with a Face. rith a Farce.

Monday, only night of Edwin Booth as OTHELLO
Tuesday and Wednesday, RICHARD III. Thursday
RICHELIEU. Friday, FOOL'S REVENGE.

HERSHEY HALL.

TRIBUNE HOME FESTIVAL! THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,

MUSICAL & LITERARY SOIREE By contributors to The Home, assisted by the following eminent artists: Mrs. LAURA E. DAINTY, Mrs. A. WHEELER, Mrs. LAURA J. TISDALE, Mrs. BOSA M. JEWETT, Prot. MAYO, etc. Tickets, 25 cerus. For sale at Jansen & McClurg's, and at the office in the evening.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Clark sl., opposite Sherman House.

EVERY EVENING during the week, and WEDNESAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. The BEST BILL
the SEASON. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS. Fourth week. Still greater Novelties. Entirely new brilliant, and exciting Programme. Moderate and popular prices: 75c, Soc, and 25c. Box Office open daily.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND OPERA-HOUSE Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Mi HERNANDEZ FOSTER will appear to the develop drama. Jack Harkaway in America. Superb Olio by New Specialty Artists.

EDUCATIONAL. CHICAGO BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE POLITECHNIC INSTITUTE,
Room 23 Superior Block, 77 Clark st., opposite CoartHouse Scuare. Chicago, Ill.
The next regular term will commence on Monday,
Sept. 10, 1877. The business course will embrace Book,
keeping, Feamanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Mercapitile Correspondence, Ethics of Business, Commerdent of Correspondence, Ethics of Business, Commerdent of Commercial Arithmetic, Mercapitile Correspondence, Ethics of Business, Commerdent of Commercial Arithmetics, Merdentification, Civil. Mechanical, and Topographical Engineering, the Natural Sciences, the Higher Mathematics,
Mechanics, and the French and German Lauguages.
A situation is guaranteed to every student who shall
have taken the regular prescribed course of two years,
upon condition of his serving one year in the "CHICAGORGUUNTING HOUSE," where a regular set of hooks
will be placed under his charges and he will be shown how
to keep them, thus making him a practical book/keeper.
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the commercial arithmetic of the

ormation apply at the college office or address . W. A. MYERS. President CHICAGO ACADEMY.

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H. H. BABCOCK, Principal PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER, Pa., opens SEFT. 12th. Location healthful; grounds amplet Militage SEERING.
Location healthful; grounds amplet Militage SEERING.
Location healthsicks, see the second second

M. M. D. A. SILVA & N.D. M. R. BRADFORD'S (LATE Mrs. Order Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young sales and children, with calistheules, No. 17 W. Std.-st., N. Y. reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton. CRANVILLE MILITARY COLLEGE, SO. GRAN-ville, N. Y., one hour from Saratoga; healthless climate, elegant buildings, sicam heat, cheerif-home, no temptations, earnest and thorough work for boys fitting for college, science, or business; 28th year. Sand for catalogue, with sagravings and references, to WAL-LAGE C. WILLOOK. A. M., Predicent.

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Founded 1857), 316. West Fifty-eighth-at., New York
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ad German. Beopening Sch. 37, 1877.
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M Pittsfield, Mass., offers therough culture in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address the REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular. PAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOTS. POI Particulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake. Wis.

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W. Z. LAWRENCE, Manager CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Chicago. P. H. DU VEKNET. General Western Agent. STATE LINE

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS CALIFORNIA, New York and Glasgow,
CALIFORNIA, New York and Glasgow,
Strand Sept. 28, 10 a. m. PVCTORIA, Oct. 20, 20 am
ETHIOFIA, Oct. 5, 5, m. PVCVONIA, Oct. 20, 20 am
Rew York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Cablan, 255 to 260. Intermediate, 255. Steerage, 252.
ALSATIA, Sept. 28, 10 am
Landon and London
Cablan, 855 to 270. Talana, 655.
Drafts seued for asy amounts at currency rasks.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 50 Washington-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Say from Brennet Pier, foot of Taird street. Hobe acts of passage—From New York to Southam ondon. Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; estain, \$20, cold; steamers, \$20 corrector. For the passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. FOR LONDON.

Holland, Thur. Sept. 27.8 a.m. | Dentnark, Oct. 4, 2 p. m.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat. Sept. 22, 3 p. m. | Expt. 8st. Oct. 6, 2 p. m.
Italy, Sat. Sept. 20, 9 a.m. | England, Sat. Oct. 12, 9 a.m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Sheerage tickets. Sm. cur-rency. Drafts for all and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st. Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (Rugia

WHITE STAR LINE Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIV POOL. Apply at Company's office, as South Circle ALPIRED LAGERS REX, Drafts on Great British and Ireland. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Others, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depota

Leave, Age CHICAGO ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handolph-st.

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All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
lekes office. 131 Handolph-st., near Clark. Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-sv., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, So Clark-st., and as degots.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). 27:00 a. m. 28:35 a. m.
Day Express. 29:00 a. m. 7:40 a. m.
Allantic Kapress (daily). 3:45 p. m. 29:00 a. m.
Allantic Kapress (daily). 3:15 p. m. 28:00 a. m.
Night Express. 20:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, f roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Pa Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Bu

til till olin om om til Leave. Ja Ardra.

PITTIBUES, CINCIPNATI & ST. LOUIS E. E.
Depot corner of Chaton and Carroll-sta, West Side.

Depot Corner of Chaton and Carroll-sta, West Side.

Arthur

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS,
de to measure. The very best, 9 for 80. No obtained to take any abtres ordered unless perfectly satisfactly. 175 faces Medicary.

OLEN PARK HOTEL,
WATKIN'S GLES, X. T. Terms, \$2 to \$2 per de
Aproximents al. "Bus free, Read for director a
analysis of water.
C. S. PROST, Projection.

1 1

er reports that he has got the stone for ire second story of the Court-House cut, it he is awaiting the motion of the granita-tor to pile it into the walls.

amougement was made that classes for tion in decorative art would be opened at studio, American Express Building, at a 10 and 25 cents a lesson. The Society set again in another month.

temperature yesterday, as observed by se, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNA ag, was as follows: 8 a. m., 71; 10 a. m., m., 76; 8 p. m., 70; 7 p. m., 70; baromea, m., 29:97; 7 p. m., 29:92. w counterfeit \$5 note on the National f Tamaqua, Pa., has been put in the ... It is well executed, but is printed on n paper instead of the ribbed paper of unine notes, and can be detected in this

s, 56 years of age, residing at No. nch street, yesterday attempted icide while in a fit of delirium ing a dose of Paris green. Dr. him out, and thinks be will save

or plow manufacturers of the country, gray at the Matteson House. A great egates who were expected did not ar-those who did did not appear to agree so the Convention, instead of remain-rn a week as expected, adjourned and ventus.

stor W. H. Smith, with that enterprise sarks the journalistic mind, is having a sea fitted up in his office at the Customoconnect with the Union Building. It appeals a story that the story as a second street of the story necessity for this but inst

repared, you know.

Chicago Society of Decorative Art held a
monthly meeting yesterday afternoon
672 Wabnah avenue. The rain-storm
ed a good attendance of the ladies who
e the organization, and the meeting was
The President, Mas. J. Y. Scammon,
a instructive paper. A letter was rerom a similar Society in New York City,
neating the Chicago Society very highly
me samples of skillfully-wrought
tent there recently for inspection.

Committee on Public Buildings of the

The Committee on Public Buildings of the May Council has been invited to attend a conserence with the Building Committee of the court of the construction of a dome of the building, on he matter of the construction of a dome for the Court-House. The city agreed not to have dome some time since, but in the face of the county has gone on with its part of the rock, with no other object than to reward a such a way that it will cost twice as much as a worstee contractor, to whom the work was given a such a way that it will cost twice as much as a way that it will cost twice as much as qually responsible and efficient contractors force to do it for.

The investigation as to the lack of facilities or extinguishing the recent fire at the Hyde ark Hotel was held at the Village Hall last reming, in the prosence of Mr. Benjamin, one the proprietors of the hotel, Capt. Davis Curdy, of Hyde Park, and Capt. Fitzgerald, city Engine Company No. 19. The stimony of each was substantially the same as stories already related by them in the columns of TIPE TRIBUNE. The disputes between Hyde Park department and that of this city red discussed, but the Board finally reached and pan by owning up that there was not a sold stream of water until 8 o'clock in the orning.

The California rifle team, which carried off te laurels in the recent inter-State contest at readmow range, arrived in this city gesterday orning. They came through in a special car, lied to make connection with the Pacifice are ided to the excess of the excent part of the Californian were chaptered by the carried off the laurels in the recent inter-State contest are reduced by the part of the prize won by this team was diagreed at the roops of the Californian were chaperoned about the city by seval o

eral of the leading members of the Chicago Club, who exerted themselves to the utmost to make the brief and enforced sojourn of the crack shots from "the sundown sea" as pleasant as possible.

GREGORI'S ART EXHIBITION.

Prof. L. Gregori, who is engaged at the command of the Pope in freescoing the exterior walls of Notre Dame, has placed on public exhibition, free, at 281 Wabash avenue, about twenty works of art which have been loaned to him for that purpose. They are now open to inspection by parties holding invitations, and after Saturday the public will be welcome to visit the gallery. Among the pictures may be mentioned a portrait of Pio Nono, painted at the request of his Holineas, who sat for it in the library of the Vatican; a full-length portrait of Mrs. Seymonr, in which the artist has overcome the great difficulty of bandling an immense mass of purple, the lady being seated in a wood, clad in a purple-silk dress, trimmed with purple velvet. There is siso a three-quarter length portrait of the late Principal of Notre Dame, and a few genus exquisitely finished, and mounted and framed under glass. While Gregori is known as the painter of apostles twenty feet high in wet plaster on the walls of Notre Dame Cathedral, he is also distinguished as a painter of ministure figures for rings and lockets, which require a powerful glass to make out their intense finish and wonderful variety of color. The present exhibition, it should be mentioned, is not for the purpose of sale.

THE FARINESTOCK WHITE-LEAD COMPANT.

It was stated in this paper a couple of weeks ago that the Fahnestock White-Lead Works, of Pittaburg, had been sold out to certain parties who were about starting works here. The information, which came from a source which was considered responsible, turns out to have been sronsons. The works in question have not been sold out, and the owners have no intention of doing anything of the kind, but prefer to remain in the business in which they have made so high a reputation for themselves and their goods.

LOCAL POLITICS.

HE PIPTHENTH WARD REPUBLICAN eld a meeting last evening at the corner low and Burling streets, Mr. Peter

The Chairman navised those who had not yet great the roil to come forward and do so, and mumber of the gentlemen present complied with the request.

The Hon, Lorens Brentano, who was present, as called upon for a speech. He said that be could not be present when the election comes d, because his duties called him to Washington. He was, therefore, glad to address them a this occasion. He referred to the last Presignitial campaign, when a great many dissatistic Republicans left the party and voted for Midea, because they thought the Republicans were incapable of bringing bout the form desired, thus proving that the Republicans were incapable of bringing bout the form desired, thus proving that the Republicans are capable of bringing about reform, which their own runks. He was heartly in factor of Civil-Service reform, and he believed that it. Hayes had done all he could in this respect in fact. He had already commenced to show his ands, and tried to protect the people from official corruptionists. He did not care whether he parties were high or low, rich or poor, he vould always be on the side of right and justices. The issues before the people now were not of more wasted and contact the county commenced to show his ands, and tried to protect the people from official corruptionists. He did not care whether he parties were high or low, rich or poor, he vast importance as the elections last fall, or the issues before the people now were not of my wasted to be contacted to show his ands, and tried to protect the people from official corruptionists. He did not care whether he parties were high or low, rich or poor, he or the season with prayer.

The clear the province of the people from official corruptionists. He did not care whether he parties were high or low, rich or poor, he or the season was a second of the sense was of great moment to the people from official corruptionists. He did not care whether he parties were high or low rich and the county commenced to show his and convention as a second of the sense was

dressed the meeting, after which an adjournment was had.

The Workingmen's Industrial Club held a meeting last evening at the Fourth Ward Republican Club rooms, No. 269 Thirty-first street. Mr. L. L. Page occupied the chair. The Committee on Ways and Means, having been unsuccessful in collecting money, reported in favor of asking all members of the Club to subscribe such sums as ther could toward defraying the expenses of the Club. Mr. G. McEnceley was elected Treasurer to take care of the expected funds. Addresses were then made by Messrs. John McGilvray, John F. Scanlon, and others, and the meeting broke up at a rather late hour. The Eightsenth Ward Industrial Workingmen met last night at No. 45 North Clark street. Mr. D. Lanigan, the President of the Club, presided, and upon the opening of the meeting made some timely remarks upon the sime, prospects, and duties of the Workingmen's party.

THE FURNITURE-MAKERS. SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXCHANGE.
The Furniture Manufacturers' Exchange con streets. There were present some eighty delegates, including C. L. Ames, Ames & Frost, Chicago; J. F. Atkinson, Atkinson Bedstead J. Gannon, Chicago; H. G. Gilbert, Jackson Mich.; W. G. Gibson, E. M. Hulse, John C. Horr A. P. Johnson, J. Lebenstein, — Lausidel, J. W. McDonough, A. Matuska, Frank Mayer, A. J

during the year. He gave a list of failures during the past twelve months. The membership had decreased from 165 to 152. There are 131 full members of the Exchange and eight halt-members, the reduction was mainly due to failures and manufacturers retiring from business. The lack of intelligent statistical information from the two Secretaries led to a long line of discussion, in which it was held that neither the Executive Committee nor the two Secretaries did their duty. It was self-evident that the Secretary and Acting Secretary did not hitch during the past year.

Mr. J. E. Whittlesey, Secretary Hulse, and others followed in a further discussion. The Secretary explained his course, and showed that he had performed his duty faithfully, and in conformity with the constitution. The reflections cast upon him by members

HAD HURT HIS FEELINGS.

Mr. June was opposed to long reports from Secretaries. He simily wanted correct information from the Exchange as to the standing of firms.

Mr. Peters wanted the report of the list of

Secretaries. He simply wanted correct Information from the Exchange as to the standing of firms.

Mr. Peters wanted the report of the list of failures during the year printed.

Mr. June's resolution prevailed, when the Acting Secretary explained his position, and stated that all was serene between himself and the regular Secretary.

Secretary Hulse again arose, and showed that somebody digressed from the truth, and he accused the Acting Secretary of making an unfair statement. The report of the Acting Secretary was finally approved.

Treasurer A. P. Johnson presented his report of the finances of the Exchange, which showed the receipts to have been \$568.71; expenses, \$383; balance on hand, \$331.71. The report was accepted after some debate as to rules, etc., Mr. Beiersdorf holding that the Treasurer's report should be approved by a finance committee.

Mr. Angle, from the Committee on Freights, made a report of what they had done during the year. They had several consultations with the agents of the Western and Northwestern railroads, but they insisted upon raising the freight on furniture. The only concession they were able to obtain was from the Eastern roads. The Michigan Southern was giving Grand Rapids better rates than Chicago. The Baltimore & Ohio had first made concessions, which were followed by other Eastern roads. The Southern railroads had combined as to rates. Furniture was undesirable freight, and hence the Committee had more difficulties to contend with. The report was accepted and the Committee was discharged.

The Insurance Committee had no report to make, and was discharged.

ing men from the evils of interna-port was accepted. Secretary, John McCarthy, next sul-report, which stated that, owing it mas, there had been a manifest deel

The Convention reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, at haif-past 2 p. m. The Chair announced that the first thing to come up was the report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. This Committee submitted a written report, which brought out a long discussion, which was at last declared out of order, as there was no question before the house, the report having been accepted.

Mr. Hansborough, Chairman of the Committee on Address to the People of Illimois, read a report, which was adopted as read without discussion.

counties, in writing, was once more in order, and took up considerable time. A resolution was offered thanking Father Mo A resolution was offered thanking Father Mc-Shane for presiding at the Convention, and vot-ing him \$90 for his services. The resolution was adopted. Several other bills were submit-ted and acted upon.

Aurora was selected as the place for holding

the next convention.

A question, long discussed, arose upon the election of delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis. Mr. Hansborough moved that Father McShane act as the only delegate from the Illinois State Society. Carried.

Carried.

The election of officers next took place. There were two nominations before the Convention, that of the Rev. Father McShane and Hugh McGuire, a layman. The result of the ballot was in favor of the former by a vote of 40 to 12. The officers elected were as follows: President—The Rev. Father McShane, of Chicago. Vice-Presidents—The Rev. Father Dunne and the Rev. Father Dowling. Secretary—Richard Day, Peorla. Treasurer—The Rev. Father Dorney, Lockport. Sergeant-at-Arms—James Clancey.

After some further business of an unimportant nature, the Convention adjourned.

OSBORN & CO.

Great injustice has been done by the publica tion of an article in which Messrs. Charles R. Osborn and Alfred F. Osborn, of this city, are charged with swindling. The Tribuns learns from entirely trustworthy sources that the Messrs. Osborn are in no way responsible for whatever wrongs Mr. Fogarty or Mr. Henessey may have suffered.

whatever wrongs Mr. Fogarty or Mr. Henessey may have suffered.

A license to open subscription books for the stock of the Phœnix Brewing & Malting Company was duly issued by the Secretary of State on the 3d day of July, 1877. Various parties subscribed for stock. A book for stock subscriptions was opened. Messrs. Fuller & Smith, of this city, a reputable firm, acted as the attorneys of the prospective Company. A contract was entered into for the purchase of Doyle's Brewery, and a certain amount of money was paid on the contract. Certain amounts were paid in of the subscriptions to the stock, A certain proportion of the money paid in was expended for actual expenses of printing circulars, attorneys' fees, etc. When it was ascertained that the Company could not be organized, the balance of the money was, at the request of several of the stock subscribers, placed by Mr. Aifred F. Osborn in the hands of Mr. Joseph E. Smith, of the firm of Fuller & Smith, and by him distributed pro rata among the stock subscribers.

wise than as stated, have any connec-

tion with Mr. Evans, and is in no way responsible or connected with any alleged misdeeds of either Evans, Hopps, or any other parties. The Messrs. Osborn have asked for as early hearing of the complaints against them as is possible.

In no manner is Mr. Francis Deakin or the case of Lea & Perrins vs. Deakin, which case has now been pending more than two years in the Unitea States Circuit Court in Chicago, concerned in the alleged misdeeds of Evans and Hopps. Mr. Fogarty was examined among some sixty-four other witnesses in this case, and his evidence is now on file. No charges are made against Mr. Deakin. It remains only to be added that the Messrs. Osborn have paid in full their house rent, and that the house is rented furnished.

THE CITY-HALL.

Eight new cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday at the Health Office. Five deaths from that disease have been recorded already this week.

There were yesterday 560 prisoners in the Bridewell. Superintendent Felton estimates that during the past season the prison-labor has manufactured nearly 4,000,000 brick.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the matter of street-railway extension on West Lake street is called to meet in the City-Clerk's office to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The receipts from licenses yesterday were only \$400. The books of the License Department show that there are now 389 licensed milk-wagons and 2,615 licensed saloons in the city.

The Health Department yesterday commenced eight suits against as many slaughterers with-out licenses, required by the late ardinance. When the summonses were served three of the eight proceeded forthwith to the City-Hall and took out the necessary papers.

eight proceeded forthwith to the City-Hair and took out the necessary papers.

The Mayor and the Commissioner of Health yesterday morning accompanied the members of the Public Health Association in their trip to the Water-Works, crib, and South Fork. The National Agricultural Congress is to be shown about to-morrow by the same officials.

CRIMINAL.

Frank L. Fort sold a 1,000-mile pass on the Northwestern Road to L. F. Hachnien, No. 83 Michigan avenue. The conductor took it up on Hachnier's first trip, and last night Detection Scott arrested Fort on a charge of optaining money under false pretenses, Officer Kirch last evening succeeded in arrest-

Officer Kirch last evening succeeded in arresting Joseph Spiral, who shot John Budleshak at West Lyons on Sunday last. Spiral insists that it was socidental, and says the wounded man has been put up to say this, so that he (Spiral) would get into trouble. Budleshak is reported to be in quite a serious condition.

John Powers is in "hock" at the Chicago Avenus Station, charged with bastardy by Anna Ingoldsby, No. 91 Wesson street. It appears that Powers has been living with the woman for some years past, she having had several children by him. In a domestic quarrel over the marriage license, Powers moved his bed and board to No. 95 Delaware place. Hence the arrest.

Moritz Stude, of the firm of Stude Bros., vin.

to No. 95 Delaware place. Hence the arrest.

Moritz Stude, of the firm of Stude Bros., vinegar manufacturers at the corner of North avenue and Hoyne street, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on a charge of making low wines without paying tax. A barrel of low wines was found on the premises with no evidence that any stamps had been put on it. Stude waived examination, and was bound over under \$500 bail. The factory was seized by the Internal Revenue officers.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Charles Straub, Morris Hartnett, and William McCreich, robbing sebool children, \$500 each to the Criminal Court; Tim O'Leary and Jacob Schiller, larceny of boots from the Deering Street Station during the riots, \$900 ditto; Peter Burke, alias Harry Hill, assaulting Officer Nelson some weeks ago, \$500 ditto; Edward Leach, assaulting G. Bryant, \$500 ditto; Jerry Milligan, M. Couway, James Lynch, sixty days each; Joseph Kokosuk, thirty days.

n the "policy" shops at the corner of Clari and Madison streets, resterday swore out a war rant for the arrest of H. C. Berry, the keeper o and George F. Olberry will be heard Saturday.

Tom Ryan and George Burns attempted to fleece some lambs and were swallowed up by lions. Officers Shea, Gallagher, Mitchell, and Sheppard, arrayed for all the world like innocent tirangers who came to town to see the Exposition, while sauntering down Clark street, near Jackson, were assaulted by Burns and his partner, both of whom made a desperate effort to hold Officer Shea up in the most approved style. But they realized their mistake when the officers discovered themselves and marched them stationwards at the point of an enormous horse-pistol, which serves and marched them stateowards which one of them had captured from Ryan. Both prisoners are as rough and hard-looking as they make them, and are doubtless the same ones that have been plying the highwayman's vocation with so much success during the past few mights.

Minor arresta: Annie Louis, larceny; Christan Rand, bastardy, upon complaint of Maryustaliksen, of No. 164 North Desplaines street.

W. Walsh, one of two chape overhauled by dileer J. D. Shea near the railroad-crossing on Officer J. D. Shea near the railroad-crossing on Twelfth street, who were in possession of ladies' dresses and other clothing; Harry A. Wells, Edward Murphy, John Kuren, notorious vagrants; Patrick O'Byrne, Timothy and Thomas O'Byrne, his sons, assaulting and threatening to kill John Monahan, of No. 51 Ontario street; Honora Galvin, assaulting her husband from whom she has for some time been separated; Annie Farnsworth, a pilfering servant in the house of J. A. Roche, No. 270 Superior street; M. Brookman, obtaining goods upon false pretenses from J. W. Spalding, the base-ball man.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

W. C. Fraser will lead the noonday prayer ng to-day in Lower Farwell-Hall. The Bliss Memorial Choir will meet for re pearsal in Lower Farwell-Hall this evening

For the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Directresses will serve warm lunches for ten days, commencing Oct. 2, at No. 141 Madison street.

The ladies interested in the production of the operetta of "Little Red Riding-Hood" will meet at the Tremont House this afternoon at 3 o'clock to complete arrangements.

The Washingtonian Home Total Abstinence Association will give a free entertainment in the chapel of the Home this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address by the Hon. C. N. Whiting, of Kewannee, Ill., and reading by Miss Emily Gavit.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago will be held at their headquarters in Farwell-Hall to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m. The election of officers for the coming year will take place. A full attendance is desired.

Company B, First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G., have a meeting this evening at their armory, Nos. 192 and 194 Washington street, for inspection, and other important matters which will be prought before the company. It is to be hoped that every member will be present.

be hoped that every member will be present.

Mrs. M. J. R. Buel, for many years a resident of Greece, will deliver her entertaining and instructive lecture upon the natives of Greece and the Greek of to day before the young ladies of Park Institute on Friday, Sept. 28, at 11 a. m. Ladies interested in the subject are cordially invited to be present.

THE "HOME" FESTIVAL.

The following is the programme of The Home Festival, which begins this morning at 10 o'clock at Hershey Hall: Greeting song, words by "Orlena"; address of wc.come by "Theo C. C."; music; address by Dr. Amie M. Hale; music; permanent organization; collation; 3 p. m., short speeches by members; evening, musical and literary entertainment—vocal and instrumental selections, and readings. Friday, fair and children's feetival; evening, banquet at the Sherman House, with music, toasts, and dancing.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE. Trustees of the Town of Lake and Village Hyde Park was held yesterday afternoon at the office of A. H. Veeder, No. 94 Dearborn street. There were present Messrs. Condit, Muirhead, Shirley, and Murphy of Lake, and Messrs Wheeler, Clark, and Mitchell of Hyde Park. dr. George Muirhead, of Lake, was elected chairman, and D. H. Horne, of the Hyde Park

Mr. George Murnead, of Lake, was elected Chairman, and D. H. Horne, of the Hyde Park San, was made Secretary.

Mr. Condit asked, for information, what progress had been made in the repairs of the Water-Works during the last week.

Engineer Foster reported that the rotary pumps had been repaired and the piston pumps had been put in place, or would be by to-night. Considerable progress had been made by working two gangs of men, one in the day-time and the other at night. He said the repairs would be complete in about twenty days.

Mr. Muirhead had just learned that the horizontal engine had been shipped from Lockport. He said the machinery was working well.

Mr. Coodit stated that there was thirty pounds pressure at the Stock-Yards when there was 100 pounds at the works, showing that more pressure was lost now than formerly.

Mr. Wheeler asked whether, when all complete, the works would furnish the necessary supply in ease of emergency. A discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Condit, Foster, Mitcheil, and Muirhead, disclosing a diversity of opinions.

Mr. Cushing, who represents the Holly Works, thought there would be no trouble in furnishing the necessary supply.

The bids for furnishing the coal for the

would be to all the coal for the water-Works were then opened. The award was made to Daniel Healy for 1,000 tons, more or less, of Indiana block coal at \$3.74 per tog. rned for two weeks.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region, falling barometer, warm southeasterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

LOCAL OBSESVATIONS.

CHICAGO. Sept. 28.

HYMENEAL.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 26.—Mr. John E.
Park and Miss Jennie McDougall, leading young people of Bloomington, were married to-day in the presence of a large company of the elite of this city. The happy couple departed this afternoon for New York.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.
MILWAUKER, Wis., Sept. 26.—Miss Jessie Bour, a well-known lady of this city, was to-day received into the Jowish faith and immediately after married to Mr. Morris, Mayor of Manistee, Mich., at the Tempis of Emanuel. There was a large attendance of friends.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 26.—Steams from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Arrived, at Herder, from Hamburg; Ethiopia and from Sept.

WAR NOTES.

The Russian Army Convinced that Its Leaders Are Incompetent.

Turkish Forces in the Dobrudscha Initiate Important Operations.

A Foothold on the Roumanian Side of the Danube Secured.

Russian Railway Communications to Be Harassed from Silistria.

A Winter Campaign in Austere Armenia to Be Attempted. The Turkish Losses at Plevna

Equal to Those of the Russians. Servia Will Demand the Withdrawal of

Turkish Troops from Her Border. THE DOBRUDSCHA. BUSSIAN DESPAIR. .

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 27-4 a. m.-A reliable correspondent at the Russian headquarters telegraphs that the disconter and discouragement in the army is greater than he had expected. He has not spoken with a single officer since the Plevna engagement who does not regard success as hopeless while the personnel of the headquarters staff remains unchanged. No fighting is reported from any part of the lines. The Turkish army

is said to be about to assume the offensive In this section there has long been a lull in active operations. The Russian General, Zimmerman, who has nominally about 40,000 men under his command, has been intrenching himself on a line extending from Tchernavada to Kustendje. To oppose any advance on his part a Turkish force of about the same strength has been stationed along a line from Silistria to Starna. A detachment of the latter army has now, it is reported, occupied a strong point

ON THE ROUMANIAN BANK OF THE DANUBE, opposite Silistria, which is covered by the guns of that fortress, and is fortifying bridge which it has thrown across to the Island of Salgan. It is now said that the ultimate object of this movement is to be an attempt to break the Russian railway commu-

ASIA MINOR: ON TO KARS AGAIN.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 27-4 a. ported to have been reduced to eight battalions. The force with which he was previously guarding the road to Ervan consisted of twenty-five battalions, two egiments of cavalry, and eighty guns. This dimunition of his force, in order to strengthen the army at Alexandropol, would indicate that the Russians are resolved to attempt soon an offensive movement in the direction of Kars, and have resolved to practically leave the road to Ervan open for the Kurd Ismail Pasha, who threatens that place with forty-seven battalions, 19,000 irregular cavalry, and fifty guns. Meantime snow whitens the highlands of Armenia.

AT THE FRONT.

OSMAN'S STORT.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—Osman Pasha
reports three considerable engagements since
the 12th instant, ju all of which the Turks were

Osman Pasha's position is now believed to be secure, and the impression at Constantinople and Sophia is that the Russians and Roumanians are withdrawing gradually from the at-tempt against Plevna.

REINFORCED AND REVICTUALED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Special correspondents confirm the Turkish story that Plevna was revictualed and reinforced on the 23d inst. by twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, 2,000 cavairy, and an immense quantity of food and ammunition.

It is stated that the rainy weather is impeding

operations. The Turkish losses at Plevna seem to have been as heavy as the Russians.

Trustworthy information is received that
14,000 wounded are still in Plevna whom the

14,000 wounded are still in Plevna whom the Turks are unable to remove.

PROBABLY UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch dated Constantinople, 11 o'clock Wednesday night, says:

"Private telegrams state that the Russian centre attacked Plevna yesterday and was repulsed with a loss of 7,000 men and four guns." This report is probably unfounded, as no official confirmation has been received.

GONE TO THE ARMY.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26.—Gens. Skobeloff and
Todleben left here to-day for the army.

CETTINIE, Sept. 26.—Goranako has ed to the Montenegrins.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

BELGRADE, Sept. 26.—Two million francs have arrived from Russia. This is said to be the final installment of the loan.

The mobilization of the troops continues.

The new Russian Consul-General is expected.

The new Russian Consul-General is expected with instructions from the Russian headquarters. Russia insists on Servia speedily finishing the work of mobilization, and complains that Servian hesitation enabled the Turks to relieve Pievna.

Servia is about to demand the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Servian frontier. It will be remembered that a similar demand formed the preinds to the declaration of war

GENERAL. LONDON, Sept. 26.—It is reported that, in ac-cordance with the order of the Cnar, a council

nee of the war. Other COMPTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—The Porte has ordered the expulsion of the Russian monks from Mount Athos, and the reinstatement of

Greek monks.

ATHENS, Sept. 26.—An Italian gunboat has arrived at Volo toinquire into the misdeeds of the Bashi-Bazouks. The Italian Vice-Consul at Volo will go to Larissa to inquire into the outrages committed against Italian subjects there.

GREMANT REMONSTRATES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Vienna correspondent hears Germany will renew her remonstrances to the Forte against the breaches of the Genevi Convention in a more pointed manner.

GEN. GRANT.

HIS VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—On arriving at Sheffield to-day, Gen. Grant was received at the railway station by the Mayor and Corporation. A procession then formed, and proceeded to Cutlers' Hall, where congratulatory addresses were presented by the Corporated Cutlers' Company and the Chamber of Commerce, to which the General briefly replied. Gen. Grant afterwards held a reception, and was presented to many leading merchants.

Gen. Grant, replying to various addresses which he received at Sheffield to-day, referred tariff, and reminded his heart manager. THE AMERICAN TABIFF. which he received at Sheffield to-day, referred to the American tariff, and reminded his nearers that the United States had to raise money to pay off the great debt incurred by the War. The revenue from imports was regarded solely as a means of attaining that end. If the United States were to abolish the revenue from imports foreign bondholders would very soon cry out when their interest was not forthcoming. He added, "We get along well enough with the payment of our debt, and will compete with you in your manufactures in the markets of the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America the better. Nothing pleases us more than the immigration of the industry and intelligence of this community. We have room for all, and will try to treat you as you have treated me to-day."

The General was loudly cheered.

SOUTH AMERICA. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Star and Herald, of Panama, says violent earthquakes took place at Cabija, Bolivia, on the 23d ultimo, and at at Capia, Bolivia, on the 23d ultimo, and at Iquique, on the same day. A few days before, at Capiapo, there was a similar visitation, and the inhabitants left their dwellings terror-stricken. The shock at Cabija was more severe than that on the 9th of May last.

At Santiago, Chill, nine houses were burned, and the convent and church of the Friars of the Merced damaged. Loss over \$100,000.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. THE PRENCH RADICAL PROGRAMME.
PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Radical Socialist-PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Radical Socialist-Republicans of Paris have issued a manifesto attacking the Government and the supporters of Gambetta. The manifesto demands amnesty for the Communists, the abolition of the Budget of Public Worship, expulsion of the Jesuits, substitution of armed militia for a standing army, a single progressive tax for all existing taxes, and the abolition of the Presidency and Senate.

Senate.

INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The lodia Office invites tenders for a loan of £3,000,000, payable inseven years, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

THE IAPANESE REBULLION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—A telegram received to-day from an official source in Yeddo says the rebellion in Yeddo is ended. The chief rebels, Saigo, Murada, and Kirino, committed suicide on the 24th inst.

FIRES.

AT COLUMBUS, O,
COLUMBUS, O, Sept. 28.—The lose by the fire
at the Penttentiary last night proves, upon investigation, to have been larger than was expected. The loss to A. G. Patten, in patterns, manufactures, and machinery will
be about \$8,000. it is covered by
insurance, placed as follows: Franklin, of Columbus, \$5,000; the Germanis, of Buffalo; Merchan's, of Newark; Fairfield, of Connecticut;
Fidelity and Germanis, of Newark; Franklin,
of Wheeling; Merehants' & Manufacturers',
of Richmond, have \$2,500 each. The
Westchester and Commonwealth, of Boston,
\$1,500 each; and the Delta, of Delphos, \$2,000.
The loss to J. Gill Blaine will be about \$6,000,
upon which the Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, and the Commonwealth, of Boston,
have \$1,500 each. The State will lose about
\$4,000 on the bmilding.

AT SOMERS, ILL Special Disposeth to The Chicago Tribuna.

KENOSHA, Wis, Sept. 26.—Mr. Northway, living in the town of Somers, Kenosha County, had quite a blaze on his farm last night, in which he lost several stacks of may, barns, hay, a horse, and several hogs. Loss, \$1,500. It is supposed to be the work of tramps.

AT DANNEMORA, N. Y. WHITHALL, N. Y., Sept. 25.—An incendiary fire in Dannemora this morning burned Mead's Hotel, some dwellings and stores. The keepers and the convicts of the Clinton Prison saved the town after blowing up; two dwellings. OBITUARY.

New York, Sept. 26.—Dr. R. T. Trall, the famous water-cure physician and lecturer, is dead.

tayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne. MARRIAGES.

MILLER-GRANT-At Morris, Ill., Sept. 20, by the Rev. Mr. Alling, William M. Miller, of Chicago, and Miss Julia Grant, of the above-named place, daughter of Judge Grant.

CONN-GILES-In this city, Sept. 25, by the Rev. C. A. Towle, Mr. Archibala G. Conn and Miss Maggie A. Giles, all of this city.

DEATHS.

TULLY—At Hyde Park, of scarlet fever, at 2 a. a. Sept. 26. Margaret Ann, daughter of John and atherine Tully, aged 5 years 10 months and 26 ave. Parnum.
Services at home of his niece, Mrs. W. P. Mose, No. 769 Fulton-st., at 7:30 p. m. Thursday. Remains will be taken to Geneva Lake, Wis., by morning train Friday.

VANDERVERT—Sept. 25, Nelson Vandervert,

VANDERVERT—Sept. 25, Nelson Vandervert, aged 47 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 363 Statest, Thursday at 2 p. m., to Oakwood Cemetery.

27 Belleville (Ont.) papers please copy.

KEBGAN—Margaret Keegan, sister of Michael Bran, Sept. 28, at No. 19 Burnside-st.
Funeral Sept. 28. By cars to Calvary. Friends are respectfully invited. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. POURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Fourth Ward Republican Club will meet ng at 269 Thirty-first street. SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The regular meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Workingmen's Club will be held at their headquarters, No. 335% Blue Island avenue, on Thursday evening, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward are quested to meet on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, the purpose of organizing a club. The place meeting will be announced in the Sunday paper.

meeting will be announced in the Sunday papers.

PIPTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANE.

The Republican Club of the Fufteenth Ward will meet at its new headquarters, No. 932 North Halsted Street, corner of Sophia street, to-night at a sharp. Every member is expected to be present.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANE.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Club will hold its second regular meeting at the hall, corner Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street, Thursday evening. 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Important business will be considered, and all Republicans of the ward are requested to attend. The Executive Committee will convene immediately after the adjournment of the club meeting.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union expressed to all paris. 1 8 and supward at 25, 40, 60e per B. Address orders (Chicago. Conference of Con

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST

PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

heating the garden desirable for the use of la-factured. Though specially desirable for the use of la-children, this soap is equally appropriate for men's tollet, and as it makes heavy lather it is of the finest soaps for barbers' use. If it is placed upon the market, but the demand for it become general.—Men Port Privace.

B. T. BABBITT. New York City.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 standopa-st.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 1225 Indiana-av. Parlor and Chamber Suits. CARPETS

> ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'ra. STOVES.

Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware. Everything for housekeeping.

At our Store, Thursday Morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock Auction Sale of Parlor, Office, Bar. Heating, Cooking and other Stoves. Stoves for everybody. Sale unre-ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Our Regular Friday's Sale, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, A Full Line Carpets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 77. AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, AT OURSALESROOMS, 116 & 120 WABASH-AV.
THURSDAY TO UN SALABLE GOODS
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austicheers.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

FURNITURE, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE AT SALESROOMS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionee

ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

600 Yards B. Brussels Carpets, Pine Lambrequins, Crystal Gas Chandelle Piano Porte, &c., of a first-class Dwelling, AT AUCTION. SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 28, at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austra.

Desirable Residence Lot ON INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AT AUCTION. Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell the south half of Los 13 in Block 25, Sec. 22, S. 30, R. 14; west front, 25 feet by 175% feet deep.
Terms favorable for the times.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., On THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, ANOTHER Special Sale of an Elegant Assortment of Upholstered Furniture,
Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, new style Bedsteads and Bureaus, Whatsots, Hall Trees, Chairs and Rockers, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattrasses, Springs, Brussels, Three-Ply and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, &c., Attend this sale for bargains, G. P. GORE & CO., Austroscers.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 9:30 o'clock, 300 Lots W. G. and China Ware. 80 Lots of Imported Vases and Toilet Seta AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE. Parior and Chamber Seta, Book Cases, Wardrebes, Side Boards, Hall Trees, What Nots, Martile-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, new styles of Walnut Bedteads and Bureaus, Chairs and Rockers, Parior and Office Desks, Hair, Wool, and Husk Matiruses, Brussels, Three and Two-Ply Carpets.

G. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers.

By RADDIN & CLAPP,

AUCTION SALE BOOTS & SHOES, FRIDAY.

Sept. 28, 1877, to commence at 10 o'clock, sharp RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 86 Wabash-av. By JAS. P. MeNAMARA & CO., 138 and 140 Walbedt-av. 500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUGTION,

This (Thursday) Morning, Sept. 27, at 9% o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Austra. CLOTHES-CLEANING.

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